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EAST-WEST FOREIGN TRADE BOARD
NO. 4

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE
NONMARKET ECONOMY COUNTRIES
(Including an Analysis of the Labor Content of U.S. Exports)

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Introduction

This report by the United States International Trade Commission is made pursuant to section 410 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2440), which requires the Commission to monitor imports from and exports to the nonmarket economy countries, to provide data on the effect (if any) of such imports on U.S. production and employment, and to publish a summary report of the data not less frequently than once each calendar quarter for Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board.

The nonmarket economy countries for which trade statistics are included in this series of reports are Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and Yugoslavia. At a later date, North Korea and North Vietnam may be included in this series of reports, pending the development of trade. Most of the countries have not been accorded most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment by the United States over most of the last 25 years. At the present time only Poland, Yugoslavia, and Romania receive MFN treatment from the United States. ^{1/}

In the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), the unconditional MFN rates are set forth in rate of duty column 1, and the rates applicable to products of designated Communist nations or areas are set forth in rate of duty column 2; for the most part these rates are the original statutory rates enacted in 1930. The rate policy involved was

^{1/} The MFN duty rates on goods from Romania became effective on August 3, 1975.

made effective by action initially taken by the President in 1951 and 1952 pursuant to section 5 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, which directed the President as soon as practicable to take such action as was necessary to deny the benefit of trade-agreement concessions to imports from certain Communist nations or areas. An examination of the individual items or rate provisions of the TSUS reveals that the rate discrimination involved varies considerably from item to item and sometimes is not present at all, as where imports from all sources have been historically free of duty or dutiable at the same rates. It is important, therefore, to look at the particular rate treatment in the TSUS when interest is to be focused on the actual or potential trade in specific imports.

This report examines the volume of U.S. imports and exports with each of the nonmarket economy countries and the commodity composition of that trade, as well as the balance of U.S. trade with these countries. Detailed data are included on the most important U.S. imports and exports in trade with each of the nonmarket economy countries. One objective of the analysis of detailed U.S. import data is to identify items produced in the United States with which the imported products compete and to assess the economic impact, if any, of such imports on the relevant U.S. industry and on employment within that industry.

This quarterly report contains a statistical analysis of the relative labor content of exports from the United States to the nonmarket economy countries in 1974. Besides categorizing these exports according to their labor content, the labor content distribution of the exports has been

compared to a labor content distribution for domestic output. The labor content classification scheme has been especially devised for this analysis and has been employed in a previous quarterly report to analyze U.S. imports from nonmarket economy countries.

Developments in Trade Between the United States
and Nonmarket Economies

The total trade turnover between the United States and the non-market economy countries (NME's) was slightly below \$1 billion in the third quarter. This amount was \$129 million more than the trade during the last quarter (see table 1). Significantly, most of the increase occurred in U.S. exports, which grew to \$738 million, resulting in a U.S. trade surplus with the NME's of \$478 million. This quarterly surplus is the largest since the \$496 million surplus recorded in the first quarter of 1974. Like the large surpluses experienced in trade with the NME's in 1973 and early 1974, the third quarter surplus was based on heavy shipments of agricultural products to the NME's, especially to the Soviet Union.

Purchases of grain and other agricultural products by the Soviet Union had been low to moderate for the last 2 years. Beginning in July, however, the U.S.S.R. began heavy purchases of grain in the United States and by the end of July these purchases totaled nearly 10 million metric tons, including 4.2 million tons of wheat, 4.5 million tons of corn, and 1.1 million tons of barley. ^{1/} Shipments of these purchases showed up in the trade data in significant amounts in August and September. The value of grain exports to the Soviet Union in the third quarter was \$229 million (see table 2), a fraction of the total value of the July purchases whose value was placed at more than \$1 billion. Moreover, the Soviets have purchased an additional 3 million metric tons of

^{1/} U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, October 1975, p. 89.

Table 1.--U.S. trade with the world and with nonmarket economies, quarterly, third quarter 1974 through third quarter 1975

(Millions of U.S. dollars)					
Item	Third quarter 1974	Fourth quarter 1974	First quarter 1975	Second quarter 1975	Third quarter 1975
U.S. world trade:					
Exports-----	25,084	26,509	26,917	25,406	27,046
Imports-----	26,878	26,984	24,830	22,060	24,057
Balance-----	- 1,794	- 475	+ 2,087	+ 3,346	+ 2,989
U.S. trade with non- market economies:					
Exports-----	545	533	722	618	738
Imports-----	301	325	310	251	260
Balance-----	+ 244	+ 208	+ 412	+ 367	+ 478
Trade turn- over-----	846	741	1,032	869	998
Percent of U.S. total trade with non- market economies:					
Exports-----	2.18	2.01	2.69	2.43	2.73
Imports-----	1.12	1.21	1.25	1.14	1.08

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT990, Tables 1, E-3, and I-4B. Imports and exports valued on an f.a.s. basis. Imports are "General Imports" rather than Imports for Consumption.

Table 2.--U.S. exports of cereals and cereal preparations to nonmarket economies and to the world in 1973, 1974, and the first nine months of 1975 ^{1/}

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Country	1973	1974	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975
Bulgaria-----	-	9,964	14,780	-
Czechoslovakia-----	7,150	-	-	-
German Democratic Republic-----	10,226	12,556	2,756	2,756
Hungary-----	1,595	-	-	-
People's Republic of China-----	410,084	329,686	-	-
Poland-----	134,967	103,097	130,952	52,615
Romania-----	8,084	67,765	73,716	11,792
U.S.S.R.-----	836,692	281,934	475,394	229,424
Yugoslavia-----	45,055	30,620	-	-
Total U.S. cereal exports to the non- market economy countries-----	1,453,853	835,622	697,598	296,587
Total U.S. cereal exports to the world-----	8,495,124	10,330,855	8,315,875	2,619,001
U.S. exports of cereals to the nonmarket economies as a per- cent of total cereal exports-----	17.1	8.1	8.4	11.3

^{1/} Based on Schedule B, Division 04.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce publication FT410 and the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

grain in the United States since signing a long-term grain purchase agreement with the United States in late October. 1/ These factors indicate that exports of grain products to the Soviet Union will continue at a high level through the remainder of this year and for the next several years.

When NME's are required to import large quantities of grains because of poor harvests, such as the Soviet Union has experienced this year, their balance of trade with the United States usually suffers. Through September, the Soviet Union has had a trade deficit with the United States of \$767 million. (See tables 3 and 4). For the year, the Soviet Union's trade deficit with the United States may well exceed \$1 billion, in which case the deficit would be larger than the one recorded in 1973, when the Soviet Union last imported substantial quantities of grain. In contrast, the People's Republic of China (PRC) has had good harvests the last 2 years and has not been required to import U.S. grain products. 2/ The trade deficit of the PRC with the United States this year (through September) is only \$97 million, in comparison with deficits of \$628

1/ The agreement, which goes into effect in October 1976 and lasts for five years, commits the Soviet Union to the purchase of at least six million metric tons of wheat and corn per year. The U.S.S.R. may purchase an additional two million tons per year under the agreement with no prior approval by the U.S. Government. Any purchases beyond eight million tons per year must be approved by the U.S. Government. All purchases are to be at market prices, and the United States reserves the right to reduce Soviet purchases whenever the total U.S. supplies of these products fall below 225 million metric tons. Only corn and wheat are covered in the agreement.

2/ The People's Republic of China purchases grain annually from Australia and Canada for the PRC's normal requirements. The United States has been treated as a marginal grain source when supplies from those two countries have not been adequate to meet the PRC's needs.

Table 3.--U.S. exports to the individual nonmarket economy countries in all of 1974, the third quarter of 1974, the first nine months of 1975, and the third quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Country	1974	Third quarter 1974	January-September 1975	Third quarter 1975
	Exports			
People's Republic of China-----	820,479.5	243,705.7	199,210.4	51,740.9
U.S.S.R.-----	611,888.4	99,044.3	940,155.3	418,942.8
Poland-----	394,587.6	79,875.2	372,745.7	120,050.3
Yugoslavia-----	309,793.2	55,900.1	254,808.1	72,177.0
Romania-----	277,115.6	42,167.2	160,278.3	38,436.4
Czechoslovakia-----	48,582.2	7,708.9	36,893.5	9,502.4
Democratic Republic of Germany-----	20,881.9	1,590.3	9,474.4	4,420.3
Hungary-----	56,172.2	10,702.2	62,558.2	10,494.7
Bulgaria-----	21,965.0	3,571.2	26,955.8	6,637.2
Albania-----	485.3	274.2	637.6	28.6
Cuba-----	71.3	10.5	34.2	15.0
People's Republic of Mongolia-----	8.6	-	6.1	-
Total countries itemized above-----	2,562,030.8	544,549.8	2,063,757.5	732,455.5
Total U.S. exports to all countries-----	97,143,449.3	23,046,895.8	77,949,208.0	24,848,720.2

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4--U.S. imports from the individual nonmarket economy countries in all of 1974, the third quarter of 1974, the first nine months of 1975, and the third quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)				
Country	1974	Third quarter 1974	January-September 1975	Third quarter 1975
	Imports ^{1/}			
Peoples Republic of China-----	105,756.4	32,415.4	102,334.6	31,596.5
U.S.S.R.-----	334,020.1	72,041.4	172,701.1	47,432.1
Poland-----	263,172.7	61,801.9	182,815.7	59,095.9
Yugoslavia-----	261,682.8	67,364.2	174,900.9	58,376.4
Romania-----	125,819.9	25,867.8	73,684.0	35,361.5
Czechoslovakia-----	43,851.8	13,576.5	25,615.8	8,317.4
Democratic Republic of Germany-----	13,376.6	3,813.8	7,186.5	2,436.9
Hungary-----	74,063.4	19,698.7	27,322.0	6,215.0
Bulgaria-----	4,373.8	862.1	3,659.2	1,101.9
Albania-----	483.9	6.5	2,750.3	1,092.8
Cuba-----	1.7	-	2.9	.6
Peoples Republic of Mongolia-----	1,360.1	349.6	1,252.5	408.3
Total countries itemized above-----	1,227,963.2	297,797.9	774,225.4	2/ 251,435.1
Total U.S. imports from all countries-----	100,125,800.4	26,356,814.6	71,090,439.1	23,619,979.2

^{1/} Imports for consumption.

^{2/} This figure does not exactly correspond to the comparable figure in Table 1 because in reporting "Imports for Consumption" several million dollars worth of tobacco products from Bulgaria are not included because they were stored in bonded warehouses where they are not subject to tariffs until removed from those warehouses. These tobacco products have been counted in the "General Imports" figures of Table 1.

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

million and \$715 million in 1973 and 1974 when the PRC purchased large amounts of U.S. grain to augment its depleted stocks which were drawn down by the very bad harvest of 1972.

Besides agricultural produce, the only other broad category of products that saw significant increases in U.S. exports to the NME's during the third quarter was machinery and transport equipment. Exports of these products jumped 33 percent to \$304 million in the third quarter (see table 5). An item within this category that contributed to the increase in exports during the quarter was gas turbines (Schedule B number 711.6000). In the quarter \$23.2 million worth of the item was shipped to the Soviet Union. During the year other NME's have also purchased large amounts of the turbines which are employed in gas pipelines. 1/

Other items that saw some increase in exports in the third quarter include steel scrap and structural iron and steel (to the PRC), grain sorghum and phosphates (to Poland), used aircraft (to Romania), track-laying tractors and oil pumps (to the U.S.S.R.), and aircraft (to Yugoslavia).

For the year to date, exports to the NME's as a group are at a slightly higher level than at the same time last year. The large changes in grain shipments to the U.S.S.R. and the PRC between 1974 and 1975 have largely offset one another. Shipments to the other large NME trading partners have shown mixed results with exports to Poland and Yugoslavia higher than one year ago and shipments to Romania lower.

1/ For detail on trade with the NME's in this and other products, see the import and exports tables in Appendix A.

Table 5.--U.S. exports to nonmarket economy countries in the third quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)														
SITC : commodity : code :	Description :	Albania :	Bulgaria :	Cuba :	Czecho- : slovakia :	German : Democratic : Republic :	Hungary :	Peoples : Rep. of : China :	Peoples : Rep. of : Mongolia :	Poland :	Romania :	USSR :	Yugo- : slavia :	Total : nonmarket : economies
0	: Food and live animals---	-	2,359	-	3,541	3,083	2,462	-	-	58,057	13,679	229,993	96	313,270
1	: Beverages and tobacco---	-	-	-	1,094	-	-	-	-	318	-	123	1,411	2,946
2	: Crude materials--in- : edible, except fuel---	-	-	-	1,668	210	759	9,078	-	14,888	6,466	4,587	3,227	40,883
3	: Mineral fuels, lubri- : cants, etc.-----	-	-	-	66	-	-	10	-	75	3,375	2,670	1,570	7,766
4	: Oils and fats--animal : and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1,107	-	349	-	1,458
5	: Chemicals-----	-	226	11	294	762	347	2,195	-	2,153	310	7,740	2,242	16,280
6	: Manufactured goods, : classified by chief : material-----	-	315	-	375	5	337	10,244	-	4,607	370	10,468	3,733	30,454
7	: Machinery and transport : equipment-----	-	3,081	1	2,188	206	6,215	28,419	-	36,830	12,422	156,663	58,020	304,045
8	: Miscellaneous manu- : factured articles-----	29	629	3	232	148	339	1,330	-	1,095	1,758	5,852	1,508	12,923
9	: Commodities and trans- : actions not elsewhere : classified-----	-	26	-	44	7	33	465	-	920	56	498	370	2,419
	: Total-----	29	6,637	15	9,502	4,420	10,495	51,741	0	120,050	38,436	418,943	72,177	732,446

Note: Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

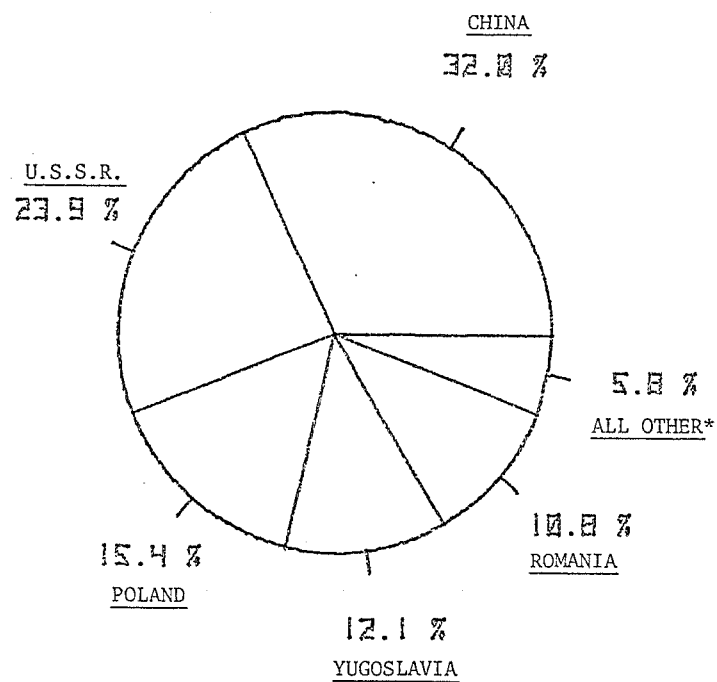
Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Agricultural products weigh heavily in the changes in exports to Poland and Romania. The growth in shipments to Poland in 1975 can be seen in the increased shipments of corn, grain sorghum, linseed oil, and oats, as well as in nonagricultural products such as phosphate rock, rolling machine parts, and electronic computers. Decreases in cotton, cattle hides, and soybean oil help account for the slump in sales to Romania.

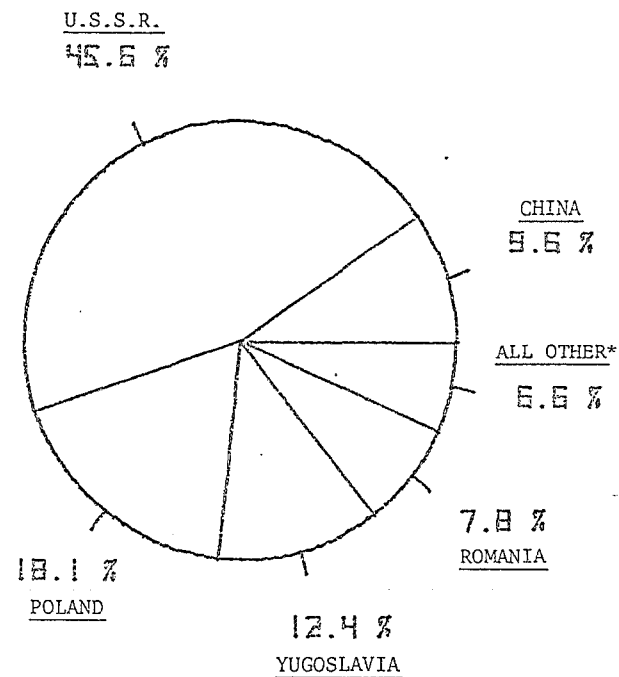
While the variations in exports to the individual NME's leave only a small net change in total exports compared to one year ago, the distribution of export shares among the NME's has changed radically. Figure 1 shows the distribution of exports among the NME's during all of 1974 and the first nine months of 1975. The most notable change is the decrease in importance of the PRC, which was first in 1974 with 32.0 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's and which has fallen to fourth behind the Soviet Union, Poland, and Yugoslavia. The Soviet Union, meanwhile, has assumed the lead with nearly half of all U.S. exports to the NME's. Other changes are less conspicuous.

Turning to import shares, the picture has not changed quite as much, although there are some interesting changes in position (see figure 2). Through the first three quarters of 1975, Poland and Yugoslavia both represent more important sources of U.S. imports from the NME's than the Soviet Union, the leader in 1974. China has gained in importance while Romania has fallen slightly. In contrast to the changes in export shares, which occurred against the background of a slightly higher level of exports, the changes in import shares have occurred

Figure 1.--Relative shares of U.S. exports to the nonmarket economies in 1974 and the first nine months of 1975



1974

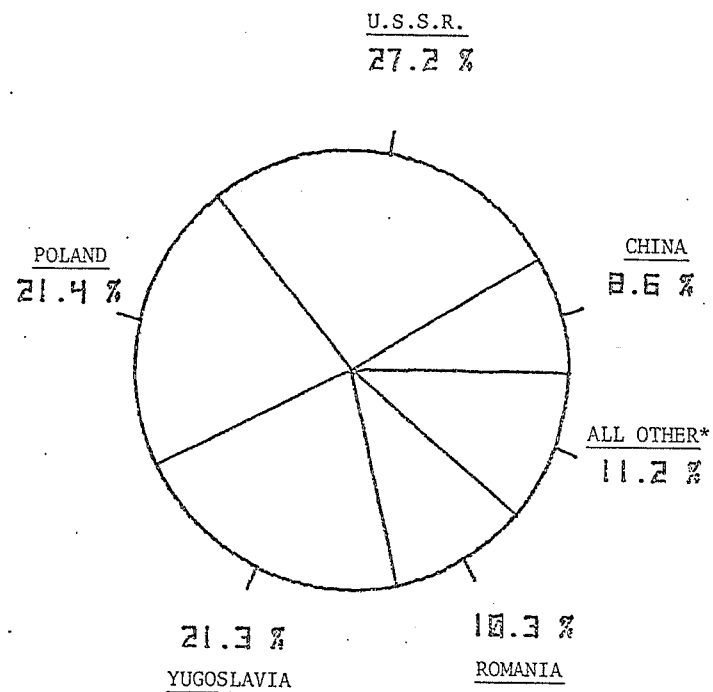


JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975

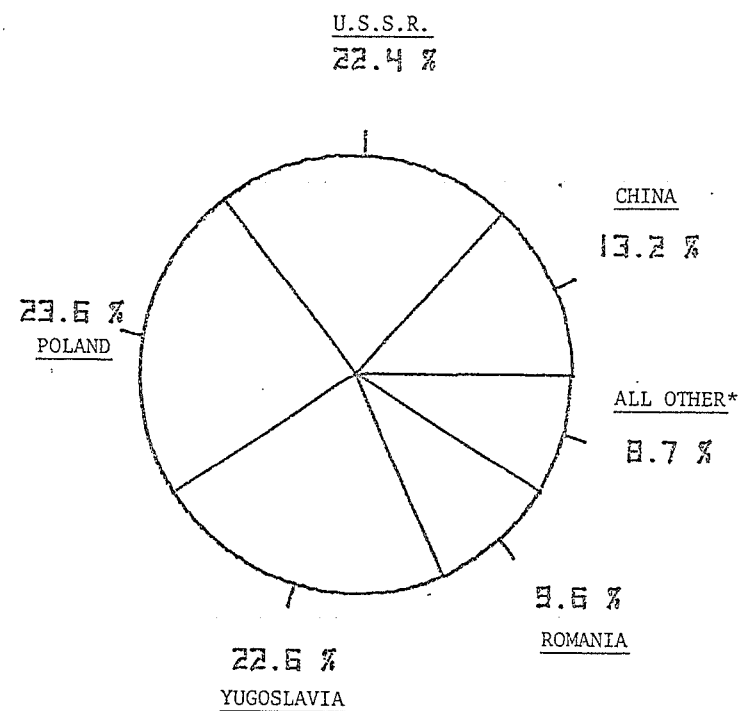
* - CZECHOSLOVAKIA, G.D.R., HUNGARY, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, CUBA, MONGOLIA

SOURCE: TABLE 3.

Figure 2.--Relative shares of U.S. imports from the nonmarket economies in 1974 and the first nine months of 1975



1974



JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1975

* - CZECHOSLOVAKIA, G.D.R., HUNGARY, BULGARIA, ALBANIA, CUBA, MONGOLIA.

SOURCE: TABLE 4.

concurrently with a decrease in imports from what they were 1 year ago. Through nine months of 1975, U.S. imports from the NME's are \$125 million less than for the corresponding period in 1974. Imports from the five leading NME countries are all below last year's levels with the exception of the PRC (See Table 4). The poor performance of the U.S. economy and other market economies in 1975 is probably the main reason for the downturn in imports from the NME's. Most U.S. imports from the NME'S fall into the categories of raw and semi-manufactured materials and light industrial goods (see table 6). In 1973 and early 1974 when the economies of most Western countries were simultaneously peaking, the supplies of many raw and semi-manufactured goods were scarce and U.S. firms turned to the NME's as an additional source of many of these products. Today these shortages have largely disappeared and U.S. firms can readily obtain most of the products from more traditional Western trading partners if not from domestic suppliers. In addition, the relatively stagnant levels of personal income have cut the demand for NME consumer goods such as footwear and textile products.

Some examples of significant decreases in U.S. imports from the NME's include wire rod, steel plate, nails, and unwrought zinc from Poland; fuel oil and footwear from Romania. Traditional imports from the Soviet Union of platinum group metals, titanium, and fuel oil are below 1974 levels, and imports from Yugoslavia of unwrought copper and zinc, ferrochrome, and wooden chairs are down.

Table 6.--U.S. imports ^{1/} from nonmarket economy countries in the third quarter of 1975

(Thousands of U.S. dollars)														
SITC : commodity: code	Description	Albania:	Bulgaria:	Cuba:	Czecho- slovakia:	German : Democratic: Republic :	Hungary :	Peoples: Rep. of : China :	Peoples : Rep. of : Mongolia:	Poland :	Romania:	USSR	Yugo- slavia :	Total nonmarket economies
0	Food and live animals---	-	154	-	515	40	3,707	4,887	-	32,950	2,869	93	11,553	56,768
1	Beverages and tobacco---	-	891	-	92	-	77	213	-	229	18	246	2,706	4,472
2	Crude materials--in- edible, except fuel---	1,081	17	-	96	27	16	4,098	405	439	550	10,882	1,212	18,823
3	Mineral fuels, lubri- cants, etc.-----	-	-	-	-	279	-	-	-	-	23,064	16,552	1,837	41,732
4	Oils and fats--animal and vegetable-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	-	-	-	Z	-	378
5	Chemicals-----	10	14	-	311	151	258	2,778	-	2,781	492	1,807	2,379	10,981
6	Manufactured goods, classified by chief material-----	-	16	-	2,383	434	564	13,556	4	8,853	1,017	14,900	15,591	57,318
7	Machinery and transport equipment-----	-	1	-	1,688	1,039	1,012	106	-	3,906	1,923	1,781	2,353	13,809
8	Miscellaneous manu- factured articles----	2	7	1	3,145	444	537	5,167	-	9,852	4,860	737	20,518	45,270
9	Commodities and trans- actions not elsewhere classified-----	-	1	-	88	23	45	413	-	85	570	434	230	1,889
	Total-----	1,093	1,101	1	8,318	2,437	6,216	31,596	409	59,095	35,363	47,432	58,379	251,440

^{1/} Imports are "Imports for Consumption."

Z - Less than \$500.

Source: Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Imports of some standard Chinese products such as rosin, bristles, and antiques are also below 1974 levels, but in the case of the PRC increased sales of tin have more than offset the decreases in these other products. Through the first three quarters of 1975, tin imports valued at \$29.7 million have entered the United States from the PRC compared to \$9.3 million during all of last year. Table 7 indicates the importance of this trade to both countries, as the PRC has been shipping about two-thirds of its tin exports to the United States, while fifteen percent of U.S. imports of this metal have come from the PRC in 1975. Early reports indicate that imports of tin from the PRC will continue at these high levels during the remainder of 1975.

United States imports of mineral fuel products from the NME's increased during the third quarter over the levels reached in the previous quarter, and for the year to date imports are running slightly ahead of last year's pace. The percentage of U.S. total imports of these products that come from the NME countries remains less than one percent.

An interesting development occurred during the quarter when a letter of intent was signed by the United States and the U.S.S.R. to begin negotiations on a petroleum fuels agreement that could result in the United States importing from the U.S.S.R. up to 73 million barrels of crude oil and other petroleum products each year for a period of five years. The agreement to begin discussions on the purchase of these products occurred in October in conjunction with the negotiations on the U.S.-Soviet grain agreement (see above). In comparison to the amounts of

Table 7.--United States, Peoples Republic of China,
and the world tin market

	1973	1974	First quarter 1975	Second quarter 1975	Third quarter 1975
A. <u>Total U.S. imports:</u>					
1. Quantity (long tons)-----	45,845	39,602	13,553	11,481	7,297
2. Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)-----	195,246	289,582	106,085	77,198	53,478
3. Unit value (\$/lb)--	190.1	326.4	349.4	300.2	327.2
B. <u>U.S. imports from People's Republic of China (P.R.C.):</u>					
1. Quantity (long tons)-----	1,727	3,283	1,897	2,133	829
2. Value (1,000 U.S. dollars)-----	7,801	9,396	11,780	11,950	6,027
3. Unit value (\$/lb)--	201.6	127.8	277.2	250.1	324.6
C. <u>Percent of U.S. imports from P.R.C., by quan- tity</u> -----	3.8	8.3	14.0	18.6	11.4
D. <u>Chinese exports (long tons)</u> -----	8,552	8,918	3,189	3,250	N.A.
E. <u>World exports (long tons)</u> -----	152,374	145,788	36,021	N.A.	N.A.
F. <u>World prices (N.Y. price; \$/lb)</u> -----	227.2	396.3	367.1	346.5	N.A.

Source: A. U.S. Department of Commerce publication IM146
 B. U.S. Department of Commerce publication IM146
 D., E., F. Monthly Statistical Bulletin, International Tin
 Council, London, October 1975.

petroleum products now imported by the United States from the Soviet Union, roughly 20,000 barrels per day in 1974 and the first eight months of 1975, the quantities being discussed represent a significant ten-fold increase to 200,000 barrels per day. An increase of this magnitude would expand the Soviet's share of the U.S. import market to approximately four percent, still a relatively small share, but no longer inconsequential. The price to be paid for these products is one of the points open to negotiations. Undoubtedly the price will be near world levels in which case the total value of these imports would be around \$1 billion annually. Assuming the satisfactory conclusion of these discussions and the implementation of the grain agreement, U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade turnover in grain and petroleum may well top \$2 billion by 1977.

The sale of additional petroleum products in the United States will help to moderate the substantial balance of payments deficits that the Soviet Union has had in its U.S. trade during the last few years. Over the period of January 1972 through September 1975 these deficits have totaled nearly \$2.5 billion on a total trade turnover of \$4.1 billion. During the past several months the Soviet Union has increased sales of gold and platinum group metals in West European markets to offset these deficits as well as deficits with other trading partners.

Several events that have occurred since the previous report in this series was issued will have some impact on U.S. economic relations with the nonmarket economies. Among these is the expected finalization in early 1976 of a joint venture agreement between the Romanian government

and Occidental Petroleum Company to operate a coal mine in Buchanan County, Virginia. When the preliminary agreement was signed by the two parties in early July, it was announced that plans call for one million tons of coal to be mined annually with up to two-thirds of this amount to be shipped to Eastern Europe. In mid-September there were reports within the aluminum industry that the People's Republic of China was making large purchases of aluminum ingot from Western producers, including some 50,000 tons from the United States. There was speculation as to whether the aluminum purchased was to be used in aircraft manufacturing or in the electrification program. However, there seemed to be general agreement that the PRC was buying the metal while prices were quite low to avoid paying expected higher prices later.

In recent reports to the U.S. International Trade Commission from the U.S. Customs Service, word was received that a shipment of steel from Romania valued at nearly \$2 million had been entered at the port of Detroit. The event marks the first shipment of Romanian steel into that port and comes at a time when U.S. imports of steel products from the NME's are generally down. Also, for the second consecutive quarter, a large shipment of naptha from Yugoslavia has been entered into Puerto Rico. Since Yugoslavia is not a net exporter of petroleum products, these shipments may represent a cross-shipment from some other source.

The Labor Content of U.S. Exports to the
Nonmarket Economy Countries

The following text and tables describe an analysis of the labor content of U.S. exports to the NME's in 1974. 1/ The analysis shows that in general U.S. exports to the NME's were of a higher labor content per dollar of value than the labor content per dollar of value of the total output of the U.S. economy. The high labor content of the exports can be attributed to the large amounts of agricultural products that the U.S. exported to the NME's.

In this analysis no attempt was made to determine the exact number of jobs that were the result of U.S. exports to the NME's. Instead, these exports were classified as being of either low, medium, or high labor content according to the classification system described below. Once the exports were classified in this manner, comparisons could be made between them and total U.S. output.

This comparison of labor content was made by analyzing U.S. exports to the NME's and U.S. domestic production for 83 main sectors of the American economy, omitting only the construction and services sectors because the output of these sectors does not enter international trade. 2/

1/ A similar study of the labor content of U.S. imports from the NME's was published in the previous quarterly report. See Quarterly Report to the Congress and the East-West Foreign Trade Board, No. 3. "Trade Between the United States and the Nonmarket Economy Countries," Washington, 1975 (USITC Pub. 742), pp. 18-26

2/ The data on labor content used in this analysis are based on Bureau of Labor Statistics input/output model that describes the structure of the U.S. economy. A more complete explanation of the methodology used is given in Appendix B.

The analysis was made in two parts as follows: (1) A measure of the direct employment per dollar of product, i.e., the employment directly involved within the economic sector itself; and (2) a measure of total employment which is the combined direct and indirect employment, i.e., the direct employment identified above plus the indirect employment generated in supplying the sector with needed raw materials.

The following three categories were used for direct labor content:

Low labor content-- 22 jobs or fewer per million dollars of product (exports or U.S. domestic production)

Medium labor content-- More than 22 but less than 56 jobs per million dollars of product

High labor content-- 56 or more jobs per million dollars of product

Table 1 gives the distribution of 1974 U.S. exports to each of the NMEs according to their direct labor content, showing the value and share of exports with low labor content, with medium labor content, and with high labor content. The table shows that a much higher proportion of U.S. exports to the NME's than of U.S. output is classified in the high labor content category. While only 16.4 percent of domestic output is classified as being of high labor content, 50.6 percent of exports to the NME's falls into this grouping. On the other hand only 2.0 percent of U.S. exports to the NME's are of low labor content, whereas 12.9 percent of U.S. output is so classified. Among the individual countries, Table 8 shows that the People's Republic of China (PRC) received the largest absolute amount of high labor content exports, \$645 million of such goods. The table also shows that 82 percent of

U.S. exports to the PRC were of high labor content. The high labor content to the PRC consisted almost entirely of crops (wheat and corn) and other agricultural products. ^{1/} It is evident from Table 8 that the large relative and absolute amount of high labor content exports to the PRC tended to skew the distribution of total U.S. exports to the NMEs in the direction of high labor content products.

Table 8 reveals that while there is a great amount of variation among countries with respect to the relative amounts of medium and high labor content exports, there is little variation regarding the share of low labor content exports. For example, 100 percent of exports to Albania were of medium labor content, whereas only 16 percent of exports to the German Democratic Republic (GDR) were in this category. Equally large differences among countries are apparent in the percentage of exports in the high labor content class, ranging from a low of 8 percent to a high of 82 percent. Conversely, none of the NME's had more than 6 percent of their imports from the United States in the low labor content category. The variation among countries in the percentages of medium and high labor content exports can be attributed to the amount of agricultural products shipped to each country. Those countries receiving large amounts of agricultural products show large percentages of high labor content exports.

^{1/} Appendix C contains a listing of the products exported to the individual NME's along with an indication of each product's relative labor content.

Table 8.--The Direct Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to the Non-market Economy Countries in 1974 and of Comparable U.S. Domestic Economic Sectors 1/

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars; figures in parentheses are percent of the total for each country)

Country	Low labor content exports	Medium labor content exports	High labor content exports	Percent of total 1974 exports analyzed
Albania-----	\$ - (0)	\$ 455 (100)	\$ - (0)	93.8
Bulgaria-----	1,251 (6)	7,853 (38)	11,655 (56)	94.5
Czechoslovakia-----	2,491 (6)	38,825 (85)	4,255 (9)	93.8
German Democratic Republic-----	338 (2)	3,097 (16)	15,929 (82)	92.7
Hungary-----	1,290 (2)	48,540 (90)	4,116 (8)	96.0
People's Republic of China-----	3,352 (*)	144,566 (18)	645,153 (82)	98.3
Poland-----	13,381 (3)	222,700 (58)	150,816 (39)	98.1
Romania-----	3,210 (1)	163,545 (60)	106,997 (39)	98.8
U.S.S.R.-----	13,462 (2)	300,725 (50)	287,926 (48)	99.1
Yugoslavia-----	12,410 (4)	252,163 (84)	35,176 (12)	96.8
Total value-----	\$51,185	\$1,182,469	\$1,262,023	98.1
Percent of total ex- ports analyzed falling into each group-----	2.0	47.4	50.6	
Percent of 1972 U.S. domestic output falling into each group 2/-----	12.9	70.7	16.4	

* - Less than 0.5 percent.

1/ Dollar totals include only major exports, i.e. those from 4-digit SIC sectors which shipped goods valued at \$100,000 or more.

2/ As noted in the text, output of service sectors and construction has not been considered, since the output of these sectors does not enter international trade. 1972 was the latest year for which data were available showing domestic output in the relevant economic sectors, but the structure of the U.S. economy probably changed very little between 1972 and 1974.

When only manufactured products are considered, a much different distribution of labor content emerges as is evident in Table 2, where agricultural, forestry, fishing, and mining products have been eliminated. ^{1/} Among manufactured goods exported to the NME's, the vast majority, 94.4 percent, were of medium labor content. Only 0.7 percent are classified as high labor content products. It is also evident that the labor content distributions of U.S. manufactured exports to the individual countries are more similar than in the case of total exports. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia receive slightly higher shares of low labor content manufactured products than the other countries and the GDR a slightly higher share of high labor content products, but the total value of manufactured exports to each of these three countries is relatively small and has little effect on the distribution of labor content of the manufactured exports to the NME's as a group.

In comparison to total U.S. manufacturing output, only a small share (4.9 percent) of U.S. exports to the NME's is in the low labor content category and an insignificant share (0.7 percent) is in the high labor content category. Some of the low labor content manufactured products exported to the NME's include agricultural chemicals, drugs, plastics, and radio and television sets, while some of the high

^{1/} Eliminating non-manufactured products involved the elimination of sectors numbered 1 through 20 that are listed in Appendix C.

Table 9.--The Direct Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports of Manufactured Products from the Nonmarket Economy Countries and of the Comparable U.S. Manufacturing Sectors 1/

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars; figures in parentheses are percent of the total for each country)

Country	Low labor content exports	Medium labor content exports	High labor content exports	Percent of total 1974 exports analyzed
Albania-----	\$ - (0)	\$ 101 (100)	\$ - (0)	20.8
Bulgaria-----	1,251 (24)	3,879 (76)	- (0)	23.4
Czechoslovakia-----	2,491 (15)	13,681 (84)	212 (1)	33.7
German Democratic Republic-----	- (0)	1,474 (78)	409 (22)	9.0
Hungary-----	1,290 (8)	15,551 (92)	- (0)	30.0
People's Republic of China-----	2,877 (2)	136,906 (98)	296 (*)	17.4
Poland-----	8,436 (6)	118,730 (92)	2,071 (2)	32.8
Romania-----	2,533 (2)	106,418 (98)	181 (*)	39.4
U.S.S.R.-----	13,462 (4)	287,201 (95)	1,647 (1)	49.8
Yugoslavia-----	12,410 (7)	169,788 (92)	1,459 (1)	59.3
Total value-----	\$44,750	\$853,729	\$6,275	35.6
Percent of total ex- ports analyzed falling into each group-----	4.9	94.4	0.7	
Percent of 1972 U.S. domestic manu- factured output falling into each group <u>2/</u> -----	14.1	74.9	11.1	

* - Less than 0.5 percent.

1/ Dollar totals include only major exports, i.e. those from 4-digit SIC sectors which shipped goods valued at \$100,000 or more.

2/ 1972 was the latest year for which data were available showing domestic output in the relevant economic sectors, but the structure of the U.S. economy probably changed very little between 1972 and 1974.

labor content exports include apparel, screw machine products, and leather products. 1/

Table 10, which is similar to Table 8, shows U.S. exports to the NMEs classified according to the total employment (both direct and indirect) generated in their manufacture. The labor categories for total employment differ from those for direct employment alone and are as follows:

Low labor content-- 58 or fewer jobs per million dollars
of product

Medium labor content-- More than 58 but less than 102
jobs per million dollars of product

High labor content-- 102 or more jobs per million
dollars of product

The figures in Table 10 for total labor content are only slightly different than the figures for direct labor content shown in Table 8. Only the U.S.S.R. among the individual countries shows any significant differences. In this case the percent of exports to the U.S.S.R. classified as low labor content products increased from 2 to 7 percent when the total labor content is considered rather than the direct labor content. Changes in classification among the other countries are only one or two percentage points between labor content groups.

1/ See Appendix C for a complete listing.

Table 10.--The Total Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to the Nonmarket Economy Countries in 1974 and of Comparable U.S. Domestic Economic Sectors 1/

(Value in thousands of U.S. dollars; figures in parentheses are percent of the total for each country)

Country	Low labor content exports	Medium labor content exports	High labor content exports	Percent of total 1974 exports analyzed
Albania-----	\$ - (0)	\$ 455 (100)	\$ - (0)	93.8
Bulgaria-----	640 (3)	8,464 (41)	11,655 (56)	94.5
Czechoslovakia-----	2,379 (5)	38,221 (84)	4,971 (11)	93.8
German Democratic Republic-----	338 (2)	3,097 (16)	15,929 (82)	92.7
Hungary-----	507 (1)	49,323 (91)	4,116 (8)	96.0
People's Republic of China-----	12,751 (2)	134,458 (17)	645,862 (81)	98.3
Poland-----	18,511 (5)	216,231 (56)	152,155 (39)	98.1
Romania-----	7,738 (3)	159,017 (58)	106,997 (39)	98.8
U.S.S.R.-----	40,954 (7)	273,434 (45)	287,725 (48)	99.1
Yugoslavia-----	19,295 (6)	245,216 (82)	35,238 (12)	96.8
Total value-----	\$103,113	\$1,127,916	\$1,264,648	98.1
Percent of total ex- ports analyzed falling into each group-----	4.1	45.2	50.7	
Percent of 1972 U.S. domestic output falling into each group <u>2/</u> -----	15.1	69.0	15.9	

1/ Dollar totals include only major exports, i.e., those from 4-digit SIC sectors which shipped goods valued at \$100,000 or more.

2/ As noted in the text, output of service sectors and construction has not been considered, since the output of these sectors does not enter international trade. 1972 was the latest year for which data were available showing domestic output in the relevant economic sectors, but the structure of the U.S. economy probably changed very little between 1972 and 1974.

Several conclusions may be drawn from this analysis. First, U.S. exports to the NME's in 1974 contained a much higher proportion of high labor content products than did U.S. domestic output in general, and these high labor content exports consisted almost entirely of agricultural products. Second, when only manufactured products are considered, U.S. exports to the NME's contained fewer high labor content and low labor content products than are contained in domestic output.

It is interesting to compare the labor content of U.S. exports to the NMEs with the labor content of U.S. imports from the NMEs.

Table 11.--The Direct Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to the Nonmarket Economy Countries and Major U.S. Imports from the Nonmarket Economy Countries in 1974 and Comparable U.S. Domestic Economic Sectors.

	: Low labor : content	: Medium labor : content	: High labor : content
Percent of total	:	:	:
<u>exports</u> analyzed	:	:	:
falling into each	:	:	:
group 1/-----	2.0	47.4	50.6
Percent of total	:	:	:
<u>imports</u> analyzed	:	:	:
falling into each	:	:	:
group 1/-----	38.7	51.6	9.7
Percent of 1972 U.S.	:	:	:
domestic output	:	:	:
falling into each	:	:	:
group-----	12.9	70.7	16.4

1/ The comparison between imports and exports is somewhat inexact because Yugoslavia was not included in the import study. This difference, however, is minimal.

Table 11 shows that in 1974 U.S. exports to the NMEs were of much higher labor content per dollar of product than were U.S. imports from the NMEs. Further, the exports were of higher labor content per dollar of product than U.S. domestic output and imports were of lower labor content per dollar of product than U.S. domestic product.

The labor content of U.S. trade with the NMEs during 1974, as described in this analysis, would seem to indicate that the structure of this trade was of benefit to both parties regarding the employment of labor resources used in producing the goods traded. Producing and exporting high labor content products to the NMEs would help to alleviate the problem of unemployed labor resources that has beset the U.S. economy in recent years. On the other hand, by receiving high labor content products from the United States and exporting low labor content products to the United States, the NMEs would relieve some of the labor shortage problems that they have faced in recent years. 1/

Were future U.S.-NME trade to expand along the same structure that prevailed in 1974, further benefits to the labor resource employment situation might be expected. However, expansion along these lines is not certain. First, as has been indicated, most of the high labor content exports of the U.S. to the NMEs have been agricultural products. To the extent that the NMEs improve their productivity and self-sufficiency in agriculture, they will be able to reduce their imports of these products. Second, most of the low labor content imports of the U.S. from the NMEs consisted of petroleum and nonferrous metal products from the USSR and Romania. Both of these countries would like to base their future expansion of exports to the U.S. on manufactured goods rather than raw materials.

1/ On labor problems of the NMEs, see Thad P. Alton, "Economic Growth and Resource Allocation in Eastern Europe", pp. 251-298 in Reorientation and Commercial Relations of the Economies of Eastern Europe: A Compendium of Papers, submitted to the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1974. Of course some of the lesser developed NMEs, such as the PRC and Romania, have not yet faced a labor shortage problem.

APPENDIX A

Leading U.S. Imports and Exports
in Trade with the Nonmarket Economy Countries

Table A1.--Leading items imported from the U.S.S.R. during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
475.0550	Crude petroleum, under 25 degrees A.P.I.-----	\$ 28,080,502	\$12,694,620	\$ 1,045,589
475.1030	Fuel oil, 25 degrees A.P.I. or more-----	21,793,834	-	832,562
605.0290	Platinum group metals and combinations, NES, platinum metal content-----	18,332,491	4,869,208	4,548,669
605.0270	Rhodium-----	16,199,718	277,518	2,251,255
601.1560	Chrome ore, 46% and over chromic oxide-----	14,341,749	2,824,302	2,724,093
475.3520	Naphthas derived from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	11,567,326	3,857,206	2,597,903
620.0300	Unwrought nickel-----	9,884,263	2,431,226	16,372,256
605.0750	Palladium bars, plates, etc.-----	6,116,522	1,049,438	16,057,970
605.0710	Platinum bars, plates, etc.-----	4,869,265	470,757	1,025,671
520.3200	Diamonds, not over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	3,417,018	2,046,711	275,535
629.1500	Titanium, unwrought, and waste and scrap-----	2,830,847	9,360	1,362,508
618.1000	Aluminum waste and scrap-----	2,279,928	2,279,928	-
124.1045	Sable fur skins, whole, raw-----	2,219,560	1,651,833	1,955,733
601.2450	Iron ore, NES-----	2,205,600	658,308	-
520.3300	Diamonds, over 1/2 carat, cut, not set-----	2,182,020	1,832,685	131,925
601.1520	Chrome ore, not over 40% chromic oxide-----	1,945,287	1,313,681	683,617
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	1,504,903	478,738	88,165
521.3140	Coke, suitable for fuel-----	1,423,831	-	-
605.0260	Palladium-----	1,298,820	251,275	4,913,761
603.6510	Vanadium materials NEC-----	1,289,629	-	-
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$153,783,113	\$38,996,794	\$56,867,212
	Total U.S. imports from the U.S.S.R.-----	\$172,701,080	\$47,432,056	\$72,041,439

Table A2.--Leading items exported to the U.S.S.R. during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	\$360,575,539	\$222,481,585	\$124,129,826
044.00601/	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	109,678,659	6,942,977	145,513,099
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 horsepower and over-----	42,537,729	28,695,337	2,786,882
715.1068	Multi-station machines, metal-cutting, new-----	30,015,694	7,670,420	29,726,017
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	23,501,275	23,290,675	5,023,497
718.5150	Machines for forming foundry molds of sand, and parts-----	15,861,085	5,794,816	10,449,624
411.3220	Inedible tallow-----	13,987,958	348,052	-
719.1442	Metal-processing furnaces, etc., nonelectric-----	11,363,210	5,748,337	3,597,868
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	9,839,949	1,930,409	5,152,468
729.9225	Parts and attachments, NEC, for electric industrial furnaces and ovens-----	9,821,017	5,005,731	2,093,762
719.2162	Oil well and oil-field pumps, for liquids-----	9,498,492	7,379,854	4,489,737
718.4250	Parts and accessories, NEC, for constructing, excavating, etc., machines-----	9,298,940	1,433,145	181,367
629.9860	Unhardened vulcanized rubber articles, etc., NEC, except for vehicles and aircraft-----	8,172,581	3,401,861	7,115,520
719.8095	Machines and mechanical appliances, and parts thereof, NEC-----	7,474,595	3,617,636	3,268,248
231.2065	Synthetic rubber and substitutes-----	7,287,526	1,574,080	3,016,400
715.1080	Mechanical and manual presses, metalworking, new, valued \$1000 and over-----	7,220,294	3,275,743	16,801,161
719.3120	Integral tractor-shovel loaders, wheel type, 4-wheel drive, bucket capacity 3-1/2 cubic yards and over, new-----	7,061,650	2,117,304	3,096,489
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, NEC-----	6,435,209	1,316,105	856,686
729.9210	Electric industrial metal heat-treating and heat-processing furnaces, NEC-----	6,150,732	699,823	5,013,875
719.8062	Oil and gas field wire line and down hole equipment and accessories, NEC-----	5,643,590	308,973	3,526,854
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$701,425,724	\$333,032,863	\$375,639,380
	Total U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R.-----	\$940,155,318	\$418,942,784	\$611,888,427

1/ The 1974 value for Schedule B number 044.0060 actually represents a former more comprehensive category (044.0020, which included both yellow and white milled corn). Due to this change in the Schedule B code as of January 1, 1975, there cannot be an exact correspondence between 1974 and 1975 figures describing U.S. exports of yellow milled corn. However, the actual exports under the former category did consist primarily of the yellow corn.

Table A3.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of China during the first
nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
622.0200	Unwrought tin, other than alloys-----	\$ 29,757,067	\$ 6,027,391	\$ 4,792,556
320.2032	P C shirting, NES, white cotton-----	3,665,244	2,173,064	1,502,494
188.5040	Rosin-----	3,396,360	170,774	2,039,065
766.2560	Antiques NSPF-----	2,953,716	874,632	3,376,977
320.1038	ABC sheeting, white cotton, carded-----	2,793,028	965,239	398,086
186.3000	Bristles, crude or processed-----	2,302,083	1,019,494	1,557,696
755.1500	Fireworks-----	2,108,632	397,253	126,620
521.9100	Cryolite or Kryolith-----	1,915,679	554,381	-
417.5000	Antimony oxide-----	1,683,404	875,839	-
176.6000	Tung oil-----	1,579,331	375,677	-
160.5000	Tea, crude or prepared-----	1,560,642	512,701	455,322
308.0440	Silk, raw, in skeins, etc., NES-----	1,556,299	530,858	225,783
601.5400	Tungsten ore-----	1,545,658	339,686	364,545
437.2400	Alkaloids and compounds, NSPF, natural-----	1,533,378	434,500	136,739
222.4400	Baskets and bags of unspun vegetable materials, NES-----	1,358,008	311,693	82,435
114.4545	Shrimps and prawns, with shells on-----	1,348,904	783,088	2,423,077
161.8300	Pepper, capsicum or cayenne or red, unground-----	1,282,076	436,051	419,727
320.1058	Twill, NES, white cotton, carded-----	1,231,966	488,530	527,669
380.2787	Men's cotton flannel sport shirts-----	1,170,174	763,398	163,838
114.4557	Raw shrimp, peeled-----	997,023	931,240	222,734
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$ 65,738,672	\$18,965,489	\$18,815,363
	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of China-----	\$102,334,558	\$31,596,464	\$32,415,360

Table A4. -- Leading items exported to the People's Republic of China during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	\$60,233,514	\$ -	\$157,411,015
263.1021	Cotton upland domestic, 1-1/8 inches and over-----	17,059,506	-	15,226,079
711.3100	Steam engines and turbines incorporating boilers, and parts, NEC-----	11,075,621	3,118,684	115,892
719.1975	Machines and parts, NEC, for treating materials by temperature change, condenser : unit parts and heat exchange parts, NEC-----	10,106,119	3,082,864	4,031,202
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial-----	9,266,121	1,769,800	4,853,070
282.0010	Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap, except stainless-----	5,843,037	4,243,037	9,044,207
691.1015	Fabricated structural iron and steel-----	4,913,133	3,399,681	2,337,512
678.5060	Iron tube and pipe fittings, NEC-----	2,901,729	2,038,106	681,037
719.9242	Nonautomatic valves, and taps, cocks and similar fittings, NEC, of iron or steel-----	2,805,753	1,701,766	392,083
718.4207	Hydraulic excavators, crawler-mounted, new-----	2,804,668	2,367,915	-
719.2170	Parts and attachments, NEC, for pumps for liquids-----	2,466,497	1,947,039	-
718.4254	Boring and drilling machines, NEC, for mining and construction-----	2,452,889	657,630	2,011,217
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	2,415,258	-	2,099,091
251.7220	Wood pulp, sulphate, bleached, softwood, other than dissolving-----	2,278,349	2,278,349	767,774
719.1970	Heat exchangers NEC-----	2,193,345	182,598	1,057,153
734.9230	Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships and balloons-----	2,131,424	488,514	4,675,111
711.2010	Steam condensers, steam generating power boiler accessories-----	1,916,724	515,064	181,951
715.1087	Metal working machines, new, NEC, valued \$1,000 and over-----	1,894,002	-	-
711.2030	Accessories (and parts thereof), NEC, for steam generating power boilers-----	1,812,715	149,569	2,114,391
678.2010	Carbon steel standard pipe, seamless, black-----	1,775,500	1,775,500	131,949
:	Total exports itemized above-----	\$148,345,904	\$29,716,116	\$207,130,734
:	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of China-----	\$199,210,372	\$51,740,897	\$820,479,497

Table A5.--Leading items imported from Poland during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$ 73,782,659	\$27,860,890	\$ 8,563,271
608.8420	Steel plate, neither shaped, cold-rolled, coated nor alloy-----	8,847,024	1,198,944	6,152,438
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, cement soles, NES-----	4,656,714	1,603,352	878,413
403.6000	Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	4,434,675	487,868	1,663,341
692.1090	Motor vehicles NES-----	4,079,510	921,180	903,671
107.3560	Pork, NES, canned, boned and cooked-----	3,752,097	1,271,484	834,432
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	3,644,486	1,218,682	1,459,511
646.2620	Brads, nails, spikes, etc., of iron or steel, 1 inch or more in length, 0.065 inch or more in diameter, smooth shank-----	3,088,188	1,373,365	2,692,718
335.9040	Other woven fabric of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard-----	2,741,822	1,230,186	1,363,179
521.3120	Bituminous coal-----	2,581,297	-	989,283
666.0040	Harvesting machines NES-----	2,414,460	-	10,385
608.7100	Steel wire rods, not alloyed, not tempered, over 4¢ per pound-----	2,374,639	-	6,894,694
110.4710	Frozen cod blocks, over 10 pounds each-----	2,173,751	1,040,389	843,278
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower or over-----	1,943,716	478,621	30,917
146.7530 ^{1/}	Frozen strawberries, containers over 40 ounces-----	1,449,747	560,700	316,491
791.7500	Leather wearing apparel NES-----	1,428,407	428,466	703,820
437.3200	Antibiotics NSPF-----	1,426,508	375,841	860,225
493.1500	Casein-----	1,309,078	863,667	902,015
107.3515	Canned hams, shoulders, not over 3 pounds-----	1,161,918	50,420	153,836
222.4100	Baskets and bags of willow-----	1,095,746	373,908	523,861
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$128,386,442	\$41,337,963	\$36,739,779
	Total U.S. imports from Poland-----	\$182,815,739	\$59,095,863	\$61,801,915

^{1/} This is a new category number as of Jan. 1, 1975. The 1974 value does not correspond exactly to the 1975 value because the old category, TSUSA number 146.7520, was more inclusive.

Table A6.--Leading items exported to Poland during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
044.00601/	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$75,947,070	\$22,637,665	\$63,945,041
221.4000	Soybeans-----	28,642,310	-	36,151,083
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	28,328,227	16,861,312	2,699,496
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	25,467,795	3,644,950	58,587,255
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	17,639,547	13,115,520	18,589,265
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	12,606,116	7,790,316	4,944,611
715.2259	Parts, NEC, for metalworking rolling mill machinery-----	12,001,610	6,118,977	9,926
422.1000	Linseed oil, raw-----	9,550,836	1,094,001	6,058,162
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	8,684,168	-	1,647,093
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	6,098,958	2,406,009	9,709,897
714.3005	Digital electronic computers-----	5,549,970	1,509,992	2,151,508
719.3180	Lifting and loading machines, NEC, and parts-----	4,997,247	1,929,102	4,969,708
042.2060	Rice, milled, NEC, medium grain-----	4,789,853	-	12,345,524
732.8930	Parts and accessories for tracklaying tractors-----	4,535,620	1,777,713	5,674,713
045.2000	Oats, unmilled-----	4,246,970	-	-
283.8000	Lead and zinc ore concentrates-----	3,802,820	2,410,000	-
718.3960	Fruit- and vegetable-processing equipment-----	3,354,915	1,500	847,686
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 horsepower and over-----	3,016,548	999,757	1,180,012
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	2,981,043	-	9,098,343
718.3970	Food-processing machines and equipment, NEC-----	2,831,008	215,081	494,110
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$265,072,631	\$82,511,895	\$239,103,233
	Total U.S. exports to Poland-----	\$372,745,676	\$120,050,259	\$394,587,615

1/ See footnote 1/ on Table A2.

Table A7.--Leading items imported from Yugoslavia during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975 and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	\$ 24,243,945	\$10,871,567	\$ 19,805,355
700.3515	Men's, youths' and boys' leather athletic footwear, NES-----	20,141,201	7,808,281	9,616,558
727.3040	Wood chairs NSPF-----	11,352,719	3,775,722	20,687,401
605.2040	Silver bullion, refined-----	10,887,926	4,020,689	1,938,704
612.0640	Unwrought copper, not alloy, NES-----	10,231,941	3,077,295	27,214,934
170.2800	Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	8,854,516	2,554,041	12,737,657
607.3100	Ferrochrome, over 3% carbon-----	5,947,094	-	10,877,464
475.3520	Naphthas derived from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	4,837,990	1,836,618	-
130.3000	Corn or maize certified seed-----	3,978,362	-	-
727.3500	Wood furniture NSPF-----	3,495,191	1,360,238	4,960,482
192.2500	Hops-----	3,322,592	-	3,653,135
688.04401/	Insulated conductors without fittings-----	2,519,879	130,916	-
380.1260	Men's and boys' cotton suit-type coats, NES, not knit, valued over \$4-----	2,324,048	737,701	3,726,420
688.04201/	Insulated conductors without fittings, of copper (except alloyed)-----	2,187,592	1,415,157	-
607.5700	Ferrosilicon manganese-----	1,992,674	-	1,568,637
612.3140	Copper sheets, unalloyed-----	1,922,254	1,157,307	2,266,753
618.2560	Aluminum sheets, plates and strip, not clad-----	1,844,470	1,017,114	1,251,593
626.0200	Unwrought zinc, except alloyed-----	1,698,543	1,206,269	14,268,617
121.5000	Pig and hog leather-----	1,656,195	565,905	4,141,058
791.7500	Leather wearing apparel NES-----	1,503,688	819,309	2,258,281
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$124,942,820	\$42,354,129	\$140,973,029
	Total U.S. imports from Yugoslavia-----	\$174,900,868	\$58,376,402	\$268,384,914

1/ New category as of Jan. 1, 1975. The value for 1974 does not correspond exactly to the 1975 values because the former category, TSUSA number 638.0400, was more inclusive.

Table A8.--Leading items exported to Yugoslavia during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
734.1050	Aircraft, passenger transport, 33,000 pounds and over, NEC-----	\$ 36,324,568	\$19,354,640	\$ 24,151,220
421.2010	Soybean oil, crude, degummed-----	29,881,796	-	24,963,067
732.0320	Trucks and trailers, off-highway-----	9,515,971	2,494,600	1,595,243
734.1065	Aircraft, used, rebuilt or converted, nonmilitary-----	6,395,833	-	14,400,000
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	5,624,733	41,673	-
715.2256	Parts, NEC, for hot rolling mill machinery, except tube rolling-----	5,581,978	525,612	2,637,307
734.9230	Part and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships and balloons-----	5,468,103	1,743,091	4,961,150
715.2245	Cold rolling mill machinery, other than tube rolling, for nonferrous metals-----	5,006,529	2,857,410	-
722.2041	Special purpose controls (alternating and direct current)-----	4,559,348	1,098,129	126,153
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	4,516,221	908,123	5,804,235
712.5018	Wheel tractors NEC, 100 horsepower and over-----	4,175,964	1,276,826	2,352,770
332.9410	Petroleum coke, calcined-----	3,631,238	1,460,525	1,873,200
724.9935	Communication equipment and parts, NEC-----	3,203,986	262,344	166,584
714.3005	Digital electronic computers-----	3,179,708	686,804	6,236,316
122.2000	Cigarettes-----	3,022,855	679,494	5,486,710
282.0010	Number 1 heavy melting steel scrap, except stainless-----	2,846,722	-	-
732.8948	Parts and accessories, NEC, new, for replacement, for nonmilitary motor vehicles-----	2,583,245	560,813	2,318,307
512.0978	Vinyl chloride monomer-----	2,490,212	636,415	4,763,510
719.8060	Metal treating machines, machines for molding metal powders, and parts - NEC-----	2,429,611	2,424,418	-
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	2,294,427	369,755	1,574,147
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$142,733,048	\$37,380,672	\$103,409,919
	Total U.S. exports to Yugoslavia-----	\$254,808,074	\$72,176,993	\$309,793,047

Table A9.--Leading items imported from Romania during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
475.2520	Gasoline-----	\$16,895,254	\$14,342,533	\$ 8,992,726
475.0550	Fuel oil, under 25 degrees API, viscosity 145 or more-----	11,741,614	6,282,412	-
692.3020	New wheel agricultural tractors, 35 belt horsepower and over-----	5,920,133	1,687,148	2,275,426
107.3525	Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	4,733,068	2,381,324	2,105,318
475.3520	Naphthas derived from petroleum, etc., for refinement-----	3,883,413	2,140,424	-
475.1030	Fuel oil, 25 degrees API or more, viscosity under 145-----	2,940,000	-	2,072,214
475.0530	Fuel oil, under 25 degrees API, viscosity under 145-----	2,318,857	-	-
475.1050	Fuel oil, 25 degrees API or more, viscosity 145 or more-----	2,233,800	-	-
700.4540	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued over \$2.50 per pair-----	1,784,784	694,545	513,152
175.5100	Sunflower seed-----	1,317,192	-	-
425.2000	Mono, di-, tri-monoamines-----	1,306,748	234,269	443,971
700.2718	Leather welt work footwear, valued \$5-6.80 per pair-----	975,347	204,825	911,779
700.4340	Women's leather footwear, cement soles, valued not over \$2.50 per pair-----	902,583	357,373	191,526
700.3550	Men's leather footwear, cement soles, NES-----	786,699	401,039	250,667
542.3320	Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, 40-60 united inches-----	662,121	162,154	242,514
250.0420	Flax and hemp fibers for paper manufacture-----	590,953	294,243	-
107.3540	Pork bacon, boned, cooked and canned-----	557,906	267,950	164,967
546.5400	Glassware, NES, valued 30¢ to \$1 each-----	543,367	172,719	228,716
107.3560	Pork, NES, canned, boned and cooked-----	533,375	151,050	122,950
727.1500	Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	493,765	261,243	124,447
	Total imports itemized above-----	\$61,120,979	\$30,035,251	\$18,640,373
	Total U.S. imports from Romania-----	\$73,684,043	\$35,361,534	\$25,867,842

Table A10.--Leading items exported to Romania during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
044.00601/	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$58,613,222	-	\$63,033,155
263.1031	Cotton, upland domestic, 1 to 1-1/8 inches-----	12,205,552	-	38,818,265
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except for relief-----	11,792,877	\$11,792,877	-
321.4020	Bituminous coal-----	6,769,528	3,373,643	5,527,549
734.1065	Aircraft, used, rebuilt or converted, nonmilitary-----	5,300,000	5,300,000	-
271.3010	Florida phosphate hard rock and land pebble-----	4,849,383	3,234,367	677,347
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	4,399,874	1,125,082	24,080,529
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	4,268,393	1,353,844	3,031,879
719.2245	Gas compressors, reciprocating and rotary, over 1000 horsepower-----	3,937,276	-	-
221.4000	Soybeans-----	3,505,646	-	-
719.2230	Gas compressors, centrifugal and axial-----	3,495,867	-	-
045.9015	Grain sorghums, unmilled-----	3,310,394	-	-
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	2,440,626	1,261,994	899,118
512.0620	Herbicides, 2, 4-D, and 2, 4, 5-T-----	2,112,288	-	102,410
719.8045	Rubber processing and manufacturing machines, NEC, and parts thereof-----	1,965,719	10,098	7,318,404
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	1,886,102	1,886,102	25,454,855
674.7030	Electrolytic tin plate, primary-----	1,793,517	-	7,136,915
719.1945	Machines for treatment of rubber, by processes involving temperature change-----	1,418,881	-	7,147,590
715.1078	Hydraulic and pneumatic presses, metalworking, new, valued \$1000 and over-----	1,382,425	216,750	72,582
734.9230	Parts and accessories, NEC, for aircraft, airships and balloons-----	1,156,122	573,445	3,275,355
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$136,603,692	\$30,128,202	\$186,575,953
	Total U.S. exports to Romania-----	\$160,278,281	\$38,436,403	\$277,115,603

1/ See footnote 1/ on Table A2.

Table A11.--Leading items imported from Czechoslovakia during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
670.0620	: Spinning machines-----	\$ 1,409,029	\$ 292,552	\$ 774,199
610.3215	: Steel pipe, not over 2.375 inches in diameter, NES-----	1,222,324	647,673	401,524
700.3550	: Men's leather footwear, cement soles, NES-----	1,101,806	496,453	215,910
700.2738	: Men's leather welt footwear, NES, valued \$5-6.80 per pair-----	987,840	243,610	405,514
674.3270	: Combination boring, drilling and milling machines-----	889,634	186,790	69,763
741.3500	: Imitation gemstones, except beads-----	860,494	218,244	207,000
692.5060	: Motorcycles, 90 to 290 cubic centimeters piston displacement-----	727,056	35,293	344,722
692.5080	: Motorcycles, over 290 cubic centimeters piston displacement-----	686,171	34,824	268,160
668.2045	: Printing presses NES-----	619,557	132,086	160,453
700.2940	: Leather welt work footwear, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	557,786	366,992	-
610.3225	: Steel pipe, 2.375 to 4.5 inches in diameter, NES-----	520,943	62,060	56,104
608.7100	: Steel wire rods, no alloy, not tempered, etc., valued over 4¢ per pound-----	516,834	49,667	4,363,375
670.7400	: Textile machine parts NSPF-----	472,834	42,869	242,596
674.3280	: Boring, drilling and milling machines, NES-----	455,739	36,648	391,720
192.2500	: Hops-----	413,004	413,004	144,168
674.3504	: Engine lathes, metal-cutting-----	409,003	204,287	212,680
700.2960	: Men's leather welt footwear, NES, valued over \$6.80 per pair-----	403,101	109,138	-
335.9040	: Other woven fabrics of vegetable fiber, NES, over 4 ounces per square yard-----	378,356	83,245	129,973
741.3000	: Beads, bugles and spangles, NES-----	369,266	136,172	126,306
727.1500	: Furniture and parts, of bentwood-----	368,982	130,365	151,047
	: Total imports itemized above-----	\$13,369,759	\$3,921,970	\$ 8,665,214
	: Total U.S. imports from Czechoslovakia-----	\$25,615,759	\$8,317,359	\$13,576,532

Table A12.--Leading items exported to Czechoslovakia during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$13,936,953	\$3,395,759	\$15,134,909
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	5,992,630	1,426,488	9,626,306
121.0005	Tobacco, flue-cured leaf, unstemmed-----	2,575,209	489,261	1,196,840
122.3030	Smoking tobacco, in bulk-----	885,400	536,250	1,071,677
221.1010	Green peanuts, shelled-----	791,530	135,940	333,177
714.3005	Digital electronic computers-----	695,929	90,259	537,177
632.8920	Pencil slats-----	592,252	111,671	477,489
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	491,314	289,906	336,483
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	446,342	-	-
712.5068	Tracklaying tractors, 200 horsepower and over-----	439,894	158,271	226,440
053.9055	Peanuts, prepared or preserved, NEC-----	392,068	-	-
714.9209	Storing devices (except random access) for electronic computers, and parts-----	357,403	167,121	158,283
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	346,890	191,751	588,464
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	272,673	-	145,488
714.9207	Storing devices, random access, for electronic computers-----	230,878	-	6,067
212.0010	Muskrat fur skins, undressed-----	223,503	-	-
718.4264	Well drilling machine parts, etc.-----	214,449	214,449	98,991
212.0030	Nutria fur skins, undressed-----	203,832	-	-
891.1210	Dictating and recording machine parts-----	200,644	-	74,227
861.9830	Optical measuring instruments-----	188,737	38,605	307,311
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$29,478,530	\$7,245,731	\$30,319,329
	Total U.S. exports to Czechoslovakia-----	\$36,893,513	\$9,502,359	\$48,582,189

Table A13.--Leading items imported from the German Democratic Republic during the first
nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
668.2035	: Offset printing presses, 3500 pounds and over, sheet fed type-----	\$ 861,650	\$ 393,286	\$ 76,292
494.2000	: Montan wax-----	771,889	279,291	424,866
124.1025	: Mink fur skins, except Japanese, undressed-----	414,589	-	-
546.5800	: Glassware, NSPF, cut or engraved, valued over-----	322,046	99,872	72,574
546.5600	: Glassware, NSPF, valued \$1-5-----	257,260	66,772	116,358
722.1620	: Still 35-millimeter cameras, valued over \$10-----	243,948	108,974	176,589
674.3280	: Boring, drilling and milling machines, NES-----	216,304	154,888	11,917
662.2025	: Wrapping and packaging machines, NES, and parts thereof-----	208,894	91,049	45,977
534.1100	: Ceramic statues, etc., NES, valued over \$2.50 each-----	192,712	63,701	31,211
121.5000	: Pig and hog leather-----	172,500	-	-
472.1000	: Barytes ore, crude-----	159,315	-	-
685.3060	: Other radio-phonographs, portable-----	144,281	6,120	314,000
403.6000	: Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	140,219	-	394,318
748.2100	: Artificial flowers, etc., NES-----	139,007	49,769	72,542
206.9740	: Wooden household utensils, except mahogany, NES-----	131,896	53,556	46,949
668.2040	: Offset printing presses, 3500 pounds and over, roll fed type-----	122,012	58,563	-
207.0050	: Articles of wood, NSPF-----	108,756	52,023	111,820
415.1500	: Carbon-----	104,287	104,287	20,876
712.4900	: Testing and measuring instruments, and parts, NES-----	97,859	50,676	-
668.2045	: Printing presses NES-----	95,257	41,225	69,734
	: Total imports itemized above-----	\$4,904,681	\$1,674,052	\$1,986,023
	: Total U.S. imports from the German Democratic Republic-----	\$7,186,500	\$2,436,917	\$3,813,751

Table A14.--Leading items exported to the German Democratic Republic during the first
nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
041.0020	Wheat, unmilled, except relief-----	\$2,755,609	\$2,755,609	-
051.1010	Fresh oranges-----	1,210,450	-	\$1,051,834
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	995,328	-	-
561.2910	Concentrated superphosphate-----	552,120	552,120	-
282.0060	Stainless steel scrap-----	418,952	56,240	88,356
211.2010	Calf skins-----	403,548	-	413,833
011.6040	Pork livers, fresh or frozen-----	373,887	206,242	575,289
251.6000	Woodpulp, chemical dissolving-----	250,600	82,800	-
689.5025	Cobolt and Cobolt alloys, unwrought, and scrap-----	231,034	-	-
263.2011	Linters, chemical grade-----	178,368	52,903	217,005
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	160,128	-	44,748
861.6950	Motion picture equipment, parts, etc., NEC-----	151,210	-	3,363
515.2000	Stable isotopes and compounds-----	149,042	149,042	-
714.9202	Output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	147,412	690	10,333
212.0050	Fur skins, undressed, NEC-----	144,503	-	341,474
284.0220	Copper-base alloy waste and scrap-----	130,144	18,166	189,225
051.2010	Fresh lemons-----	112,946	112,946	984,468
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	109,071	71,346	91,126
891.2040	Magnetic tape, video-----	100,185	-	179,648
718.4264	Well drilling machine parts, etc.-----	90,715	73,341	56,700
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$8,665,252	\$4,133,445	\$4,247,402
	Total U.S. exports to the German Democrati- Republic-----	\$9,474,364	\$4,420,334	\$20,881,884

Table A15.--Leading items imported from Hungary during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
607.1500	: Pig iron, no dutiable alloy-----	\$ 9,225,480	-	-
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	8,833,492	\$3,602,955	\$ 2,086,238
686.9000	: Electric filament lamps, not under 100 volts-----	1,694,588	238,251	416,768
692.5060	: Parts of agricultural tractors-----	1,533,564	728,197	-
542.3120	: Ordinary glass, 16-18.5 ounces per square foot, not over 40 united inches-----	462,202	129,925	136,867
437.2000	: Alkaloids and compounds, synthetic, NSPF-----	363,465	181,613	146,835
546.5400	: Glassware NES, valued 30¢-\$1 each-----	363,292	185,681	115,426
274.4000	: Postage stamps, etc., and government stamped envelopes-----	359,217	51,716	522,947
750.2900	: Brooms, valued not over 96¢ each, under quota-----	227,258	63,945	-
750.2600	: Whiskbrooms, valued not over 32¢ each, under quota-----	222,231	-	-
790.3900	: Inflatable articles NSPF-----	202,411	-	6,695
176.6000	: Tung oil-----	166,183	-	-
772.6530	: Rubber or plastic rigid pipe, NES-----	134,317	6,717	-
167.3040	: Grape wine, over 14% alcohol, over \$4 per gallon, containers not over : one gallon-----	133,260	45,408	147,631
107.3540	: Pork bacon, boned, cooked and canned-----	127,415	72,414	35,319
725.0400	: Violins, violas, etc.-----	124,853	47,590	10,975
653.2260	: Metal coins NES-----	124,605	113,233	14,116,258
167.3020	: Grape wine, not over 14% alcohol, not over \$4 per gallon, containers : not over one gallon-----	117,951	30,974	185,943
452.8040	: Other essential and distilled oils-----	116,134	-	-
403.6000	: Other cyclic organic chemical products-----	111,514	41,405	17,560
	: Total imports itemized above-----	\$24,643,432	\$5,540,024	\$17,945,462
	: Total U.S. imports from Hungary-----	\$27,321,973	\$6,214,956	\$19,698,669

Table A16.--Leading items exported to Hungary during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	\$32,232,764	\$2,073,555	\$25,625,210
712.5018	Wheel tractors NEC, 100 horsepower and over-----	6,525,357	1,510,550	2,942,859
512.0993	Miscellaneous organic chemicals, except cyclic, NEC-----	2,697,912	231,040	1,200,441
711.6000	Gas turbines, NEC, and parts for mechanical drives-----	2,368,536	20,684	-
732.8920	Parts and accessories, NEC, for wheel tractors-----	2,199,359	391,273	608,225
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	1,324,476	338,898	4,213,105
001.1010	Dairy cattle for breeding-----	1,256,000	287,000	2,134,725
712.1060	Plows, etc., and parts and attachments, NEC-----	971,172	944,257	278,478
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers, and parts-----	949,540	388,835	788,568
893.0045	Pressure sensitive tape, plastic-----	682,711	68,233	730,769
732.0346	Special-purpose nonmilitary vehicles, NEC, new-----	652,454	644,474	-
211.6000	Sheep and lambs skins, with wool on, undressed-----	604,465	175,023	323,588
644.1300	Glass, unworked, in balls, etc.-----	481,180	159,543	-
211.2020	Kip skins-----	477,185	120,827	2,464,480
512.0672	Insecticides and agricultural chemicals, NEC-----	375,008	-	-
001.1040	Cattle, except for breeding-----	363,500	84,000	-
512.0290	Cyclic chemical intermediates, NEC-----	337,378	7,150	-
718.3970	Food processing machines and equipment, NEC-----	327,809	327,809	-
714.9216	Parts and accessories for basic electronic computers-----	327,320	64,888	353,294
712.1020	Parts and attachments, NEC, for planting, seeding and fertilizing machines-----	245,547	59,337	99,213
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$55,399,673	\$7,897,376	\$41,762,955
	Total U.S. exports to Hungary-----	\$62,558,244	\$10,494,694	\$56,172,163

Table A17.--Leading items imported from Bulgaria during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
170.2800	: Cigarette leaf, not stemmed, not over 8.5 inches-----	\$1,133,198	\$ 890,673	-
161.7100	: Paprika, ground or unground-----	696,028	100,262	\$105,866
117.6700	: Pecorino cheese, not for grating-----	381,502	-	53,737
107.3525	: Canned hams, shoulders, over 3 pounds-----	325,519	40,216	95,718
632.4000	: Unwrought selenium, and waste and scrap-----	190,200	-	-
452.3200	: Lavender and spike lavender oil-----	149,183	10,583	-
439.1040	: Natural crude drugs of vegetable origin-----	84,028	11,265	-
452.8040	: Other essential and distilled oils-----	80,000	-	-
250.0420	: Flax and hemp fibers, for paper manufacture-----	70,461	-	-
452.6000	: Rose oil or attar of roses-----	56,941	3,441	350,000
161.5500	: Mint leaves, crude, not manufactured-----	40,383	-	1,526
674.3552	: Metal-cutting machine tools, NES-----	39,756	-	50,627
439.1060	: Natural crude drugs NES-----	37,955	-	-
107.3540	: Pork bacon, boned, cooked and canned-----	34,110	-	-
421.3600	: Sodium silicofluoride-----	31,250	-	-
546.5200	: Glassware, NES, valued not over 30¢ each-----	28,413	1,980	7,776
546.5400	: Glassware, NES, valued 30¢ to \$1 each-----	25,965	14,175	9,430
165.1500	: Apple and pear juice, not over 1 percent alcohol-----	23,286	-	-
107.3560	: Pork, NES, canned, boned and cooked-----	23,191	-	-
124.1025	: Mink fur, except Japanese, undressed-----	22,531	1,530	-
	: Total imports itemized above-----	\$3,473,900	\$1,074,125	\$674,680
	: Total U.S. imports from Bulgaria-----	\$3,659,247	\$1,101,877	\$862,066

Table A18.--Leading items exported to Bulgaria during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
044.00601/	Yellow corn, unmilled, NEC-----	\$14,779,595	-	\$ 9,963,759
081.3030	Soybean oil-cake and meal-----	3,543,660	\$1,942,483	3,180,946
719.8045	Rubber processing and manufacturing machines, NEC, and parts-----	1,200,000	1,200,000	-
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	1,134,807	558,172	301,545
081.9920	Poultry feeds, prepared-----	387,970	-	-
714.9209	Storing devices (except random access) for electronic computers, and parts-----	381,885	-	-
719.1910	Machines for treatment of food products, NEC, by a process involving temperature change-----	378,608	378,608	-
891.1135	Magnetic tape recorders, video-----	355,682	355,682	88,022
001.1010	Dairy cattle for breeding-----	345,200	200,000	697,200
641.3020	Kraft shipping sack paper-----	310,899	310,899	-
714.3020	Machines for preparing tape or punched cards-----	285,692	98,465	-
715.1008	Vertical drilling machines, valued \$1000 and over-----	235,035	-	-
714.9206	Input/output devices for electronic computers-----	215,056	171,727	181,855
001.3000	Swine-----	184,000	184,000	-
719.8055	Tobacco processing machines, NEC, and parts-----	158,500	158,500	-
541.7036	Preparations acting primarily on digestive system, etc., dosage or retail sale, NEC-----	157,484	156,060	6,042
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	153,240	-	621,560
541.7003	Medicinal chemical preparations, bulk chief value antibiotics-----	148,200	-	-
894.4253	Bowling equipment and supplies-----	145,400	145,400	-
712.2020	Harvesting machines NEC-----	145,084	81,434	264,483
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$24,645,997	\$5,941,430	\$15,305,412
	Total U.S. exports to Bulgaria-----	\$26,955,785	\$6,637,233	\$21,964,974

1/ See footnote 1/ on Table A2.

Table A19.--Leading items imported from Albania during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
601.1540	: Chrome ore, 41 to 46 percent chromic oxide-----	\$2,107,789	\$1,032,192	-
161.9400	: Sage, unground-----	408,027	48,345	-
601.1560	: Chrome ore, 46 percent and over chromic oxide-----	205,000	-	-
470.5500	: Myrobalan and sumac-----	26,000	10,000	\$5,000
653.2260	: Metal coins, NES-----	2,268	2,268	-
800.0000	: U.S. goods returned-----	600	-	-
724.1040	: Movie film, exposed, NES-----	585	-	-
	: Total imports itemized above-----	\$2,750,269	\$1,092,805	\$5,000
	: Total U.S. imports from Albania-----	\$2,750,269	\$1,092,805	\$6,530

Table A20.--Leading items exported to Albania during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
211.2010	Calf skins-----	\$272,850	-	\$353,606
211.1010	Cattle hides, whole-----	141,092	-	-
211.2020	Kip skins-----	109,165	-	-
891.2040	Magnetic video tape-----	62,866	\$28,577	-
729.5255	Geophysical prospecting apparatus-----	48,202	-	-
861.7150	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic, and veterinary instruments and equipment-----	2,445	-	-
891.1220	Phonograph parts and accessories, NEC-----	1,000	-	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$637,620	\$28,577	\$353,606
	Total U.S. exports to Albania-----	\$637,620	\$28,577	\$485,262

Table A21.--Leading items imported from Cuba during the first nine months of 1975 and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975 ^{1/}

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
274.7000	: Photographic film, exposed or developed for print plates-----	\$ 900	-	-
270.2540	: Books, in languages other than English-----	723	-	-
653.2260	: Metal coins NES-----	700	-	-
724.2500	: Phonograph records NES-----	588	\$588	-
	: Total imports itemized above-----	\$2,911	\$588	\$0
	: Total U.S. imports from Cuba-----	\$2,911	\$588	\$0

^{1/} U.S. trade with Cuba has been under an embargo since February 7, 1962, when President Kennedy, acting under the authority of Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, issued Presidential Proclamation 3447 that declared the embargo. Under Section 620(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 the Secretary of Commerce is directed to carry out the prohibition on exports, while the Secretary of the Treasury enforces the prohibition on imports. In both cases exceptions may be granted when determined to be appropriate by the respective Secretaries. To date, the number of exceptions granted has been minimal so that trade between the two countries is almost nil.

Table A22.--Leading items exported to Cuba during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974 ^{1/}

(In U.S. dollars)				
Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
931.0050	: Special transactions, not classified according to kind, NEC-----	\$15,000	-	\$24,000
541.8000	: Medicinal and pharmaceutical supplies, for relief-----	11,200	\$11,200	-
714.3040	: Statistical machines, used with punched cards or punched tape-----	4,153	-	-
861.7150	: Medical, surgical, veterinary, etc., instruments, NEC-----	1,690	1,690	-
714.1010	: Electric typewriters, standard, nonportable, new-----	1,296	1,296	-
821.0806	: Wood household furniture, not upholstered-----	816	816	-
	: Total exports itemized above-----	\$34,155	\$15,002	\$24,000
	: Total U.S. exports to Cuba-----	\$34,155	\$15,002	\$71,265

^{1/} See footnote ^{1/} on Table A21.

Table A23.--Leading items imported from the People's Republic of Mongolia during the first nine months of 1975
and the third quarters of 1974 and 1975

(In U.S. dollars)

TSUSA number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	Third quarter 1974
306.4293	Camel hair, sorted-----	\$ 775,945	\$269,056	\$242,707
306.6200	Cashmere goat hair, sorted-----	305,230	115,217	67,850
306.6300	Cashmere goat hair, scoured-----	41,729	18,741	-
306.4394	Camel hair, scoured-----	27,917	-	18,327
124.1057	Whole fur skins NES, raw-----	20,954	1,800	5,025
306.0004	Wool, not merino, scoured (duty free)-----	16,637	-	-
124.1018	Lynx fur skins, whole, raw-----	15,635	-	-
124.1025	Mink fur skins, except Japanese, undressed-----	12,987	-	1,490
186.5520	Horse main and tail hair, NES-----	11,844	-	-
124.1010	Fox fur skins, except silver and black, undressed-----	11,023	-	-
306.0014	Wool NES, scoured, duty-free-----	9,094	-	-
124.2000	Plates, mats, etc., of fur skins, dressed, not dyed-----	3,500	3,500	-
:	Total imports itemized above-----	\$1,252,495	\$408,314	\$335,399
:	Total U.S. imports from the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	\$1,252,495	\$408,314	\$349,565

Table A24 ---Leading items exported to the People's Republic of Mongolia during the first nine months of 1975, the third quarter of 1975, and all of 1974

(In U.S. dollars)

Schedule B number	Description	January- September 1975	Third quarter 1975	1974
931.0020	Commodities donated for relief-----	\$4,167	\$ -	\$1,812
891.2080	Other prepared media for magnetic or mechanical recording, NEC-----	1,374	-	-
541.7012	Preparations primarily affecting the endocrine system, etc.-----	574	-	-
	Total exports itemized above-----	\$6,115	\$ -	\$1,812
	Total U.S. exports to the People's Republic of Mongolia-----	\$6,115	\$ 0	\$8,580

APPENDIX B

Methodology for Calculating Labor Content
of U.S. Exports to the Nonmarket
Economy Countries

The statistical analysis of the labor content of U.S. exports to the NMEs is an attempt to compare the distribution of products exported to those countries to the distribution of products generated in the United States. Relative labor content distributions of the two product groups were developed by dividing the commodity components of those groups into categories of low, medium, and high labor content. The value of the commodity components was then assigned to the appropriate labor content class and the classes were summed to obtain the distributions. The information that was used in this study to develop the labor content classifications is based on a Bureau of Labor Statistics input/output model that describes the structure of the U.S. economy, including the labor/output ratios of 129 economic sectors that were distinguished in that model. 1/

The summation of goods classified as belonging to one or another of these economic sectors represents a "commodity component" referred to above. Each of the 129 economic sectors in the model consists of aggregations of three and four digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code industries. 2/ To create the low, medium, and high labor content classes into which domestic output and exports to nonmarket economies

1/ The model is described in The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985, Bulletin 1831, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, 1975. (For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.)

2/ Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972 edition, Bureau of the Budget, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C.

The concordance between the 129 economic sectors and the SIC industries is given on pages 135 and 136 of The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985, op. cit.

were grouped, a distribution of labor/output ratios was determined. Only 83 of the 129 economic sectors were included in the distribution: since the main focus of this study is international trade flows, the construction and services sectors were not considered relevant and were therefore eliminated.

The input/output model provides information on employment per dollar output on two bases, and statistical distribution characteristics of both groups were ascertained. The first was a measure of employment per dollar output that is directly involved within the industry under consideration. 1/ The second was a measure of both direct and indirect employment per dollar output of the industry; that is, employment generated in supplying the industry in question with needed raw materials and in delivering the product to final demand was also considered. The low, medium, and high labor content classes were then defined as follows: the low labor content class consisted of all industry sectors whose labor content was more than one standard deviation below the mean of the group. The medium labor content class fell between plus and minus one standard deviation of the mean; the high labor content class was above one standard deviation of the mean. The statistical characteristics of the two distributions are given in the table below.

1/Both production and management employment were included.

Table B-1.---Industry labor content distribution characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Direct employment</u>	<u>Total employment</u>
Number of industry sectors	83	83
Mean*	39.41	79.88
Standard Deviation*	17.02	21.92
Skewness*	0.44	- 0.11
Kurtosis*	2.88	3.67

* Figures are given in number of employees per million dollars in output delivered to final demand.

Source: The data used to determine these distributions was obtained from Table B-16, The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985.

Next, the value of domestic output in each of the 83 economic sectors under consideration was categorized in one of the three labor content groups. 1/ The data used were based on domestic output in the economic sectors in 1972. 2/ Before the export data could be likewise categorized, two transformations were required. First, the basic export data were transformed from a classification based on Schedule B Export Classification to a classification based on the SIC. 3/

1/ Note that this categorization was done twice, once with respect to the direct labor content distribution and once with respect to the total labor content distribution.

2/ Appendix C, The Structure of the U.S. Economy in 1980 and 1985, op. cit. The figures provided were given in 1963 dollars. For this reason, only the percent of output of the domestic economic sectors in each of the labor content groups is shown in the table. 1972 was the latest year available showing domestic output in the relevant economic sectors, but the structure of the economy probably changed only minimally between 1972 and 1974, so that a comparison with 1974 export figures is useful.

3/ Accomplished by the Bureau of East-West Trade, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Next, the SIC-based export data were transformed into industry sector data. Finally, the industry sector export data were classified according to relative labor content. ^{1/} These classifications are shown in the text tables by country by value, and the percentage distribution of total exports analyzed among the three relative labor content groups is also shown along with a percentage distribution of domestic output.

^{1/} Statistical limitations did not permit a transformation of all data. Only SIC industry sectors whose value was over \$100,000 were classified, but despite this limitation 98.1 percent of total imports from the nonmarket economies were classified.

APPENDIX C

Labor Content Tables

Table C1.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Imports from Nonmarket Economy Countries in 1974

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974 imports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Relative labor content		
		Low	Medium	High
<u>Bulgaria:</u>				
20. Food products-----	1,966		X	
35. Chemical products-----	1,561		X	
<u>Czechoslovakia:</u>				
20. Food products-----	1,653		X	
22. Fabric, yarn, and thread mills-----	593		X	
23. Miscellaneous textiles and floor coverings-----	559		X	
25. Apparel-----	1,249			X
30. Other furniture-----	831			X
33. Publishing-----	539		X	
45. Leather, footwear, and leather products-----	4,360			X
46. Glass-----	2,934		X	
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	12,682		X	
67. Metalworking machinery-----	2,918		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	4,426		X	
86. Railroad and other transportation equipment-----	3,660		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	3,008		X	
<u>German Democratic Republic:</u>				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	824			X
28. Millwork, plywood, and other wood products-----	601		X	
35. Chemical products-----	2,572		X	
46. Glass-----	790		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	1,004		X	
69. General industrial machinery-----	578		X	
78. Radio and television sets-----	871	X		
83. Motor vehicles-----	1,016		X	
86. Railroad and other transportation equipment-----	1,064		X	
91. Photographic equipment and supplies-----	641		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	896		X	
<u>People's Republic of China:</u>				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	10,505			X
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	4,494			X
3. Forestry and fisheries-----	6,893		X	
5. Iron ore mining-----	1,095	X		
20. Food products-----	4,330		X	
22. Fabric, yarn, and thread mills-----	22,228		X	
23. Miscellaneous textiles and floor coverings-----	1,277		X	
25. Apparel-----	5,993			X
26. Miscellaneous fabricated textile products-----	580		X	
28. Millwork, plywood, and other wood products-----	2,959		X	
35. Chemical products-----	15,970		X	
39. Drugs-----	1,282	X		
45. Leather, footwear, and leather products-----	723			X
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	1,002		X	
53. Other primary and secondary nonferrous metal-----	11,578	X		
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	2,047		X	
<u>Peoples Republic of Mongolia:</u>				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	1,305			X
<u>Poland:</u>				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	3,655			X
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	1,054			X
3. Forestry and fisheries-----	5,225		X	
8. Coal mining-----	7,040		X	
20. Food products-----	82,370		X	

Table C1.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Imports from Nonmarket Economy countries in 1974--Continued

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974 imports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Relative labor content		
		Low	Medium	High
Poland: (Continued)				
22. Fabric, yarn, and thread mills-----	742		X	
23. Miscellaneous textiles and floor coverings-----	5,045		X	
25. Apparel-----	10,922			X
26. Miscellaneous fabricated textile products-----	2,833		X	
28. Millwork, plywood, and other wood products-----	5,256		X	
30. Other furniture-----	6,687			X
35. Chemical products-----	8,277		X	
39. Drugs-----	5,031	X		
45. Leather, footwear, and leather products-----	6,576			X
46. Glass-----	4,023		X	
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	758		X	
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	61,253		X	
51. Primary copper metals-----	4,162	X		
53. Other primary and secondary nonferrous metal-----	10,282	X		
62. Other fabricated metal products-----	5,866		X	
64. Farm machinery-----	1,447		X	
67. Metalworking machinery-----	8,662		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	886		X	
76. Household appliances-----	888		X	
83. Motor vehicles-----	3,542		X	
86. Railroad and other transportation equipment-----	2,559		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	777		X	
Romania:				
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	523			X
9. Crude petroleum-----	1,477	X		
20. Food products-----	10,834		X	
25. Apparel-----	5,168			X
30. Other furniture-----	1,728			X
35. Chemical products-----	2,852		X	
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	697	X		
42. Petroleum products-----	74,031	X		
45. Leather, footwear, and leather products-----	11,397			X
46. Glass-----	3,524		X	
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	1,523		X	
64. Farm machinery-----	7,734		X	
67. Metalworking machinery-----	538		X	
U.S.S.R.:				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	4,945			X
5. Iron ore mining-----	11,060	X		
10. Stone and clay mining and quarrying-----	1,042		X	
11. Chemical and fertilizer mining-----	1,459	X		
20. Food products-----	3,226		X	
22. Fabric, yarn, and thread mills-----	841		X	
28. Millwork, plywood, and other wood products-----	1,357		X	
35. Chemical products-----	6,228		X	
42. Petroleum products-----	103,435	X		
46. Glass-----	1,681		X	
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	543		X	
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	3,788		X	
51. Primary copper metals-----	1,835	X		
53. Other primary and secondary nonferrous metal-----	110,566	X		
56. Other nonferrous rolling and drawing-----	72,194		X	
64. Farm machinery-----	1,150		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	3,707		X	

Table C2.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to Nonmarket Economy Countries 1974

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974 exports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Relative Labor Content		
		Low	Medium	High
<u>Albania:</u>				
20. Food products-----	354		X	
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	101		X	
<u>Bulgaria:</u>				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	809			X
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	10,847			X
20. Food products-----	3,974		X	
35. Chemical products-----	221		X	
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	832	X		
39. Drugs-----	206	X		
42. Petroleum products-----	214	X		
64. Farm machinery-----	659		X	
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery----	343		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	472		X	
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	213		X	
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	118		X	
81. Electronic components-----	1,434		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	311		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	108		X	
<u>Czechoslovakia:</u>				
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	4,043			X
20. Food products-----	25,144		X	
21. Tobacco manufacturing-----	1,072	X		
28. Millwork, plywood, and other wood products-----	927		X	
31. Paper products-----	279		X	
35. Chemical products-----	416		X	
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	627	X		
37. Plastic materials and synthetic rubber-----	97	X		
39. Drugs-----	182	X		
42. Petroleum products-----	366	X		
61. Screw machine products-----	211			X
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery----	1,640		X	
67. Metalworking machinery-----	122		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	622		X	
69. General industrial machinery-----	258		X	
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	2,355		X	
72. Typewriters and other office machines-----	158		X	
73. Service industry machines-----	114		X	
75. Electrical industrial apparatus-----	149		X	
78. Radio and television sets-----	147	X		
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	2,154		X	
81. Electronic components-----	118		X	
84. Aircraft-----	2,248		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	1,274		X	
89. Medical and dental instruments-----	192		X	
90. Optical and ophthalmic equipment-----	411		X	
91. Photographic equipment and supplies-----	245		X	
<u>German Democratic Republic:</u>				
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	15,520			X
5. Iron ore mining-----	338	X		
20. Food products-----	1,623		X	
25. Apparel-----	109			X
46. Miscellaneous fabricated textile products-----	107		X	
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	327		X	
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	129		X	
81. Electronic components-----	190		X	
85. Ship and boat building repair-----	300		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	720		X	

Table C2.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to Nonmarket Economy Countries 1974--Continued

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974 exports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Relative Labor Content		
		Low	Medium	High
Hungary:				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	2,900			X
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	1,216			X
10. Stone and clay mining and quarrying-----	115		X	
20. Food products-----	32,875		X	
31. Paper products-----	1,801		X	
35. Chemical products-----	1,604		X	
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	1,038	X		
39. Drugs-----	252	X		
46. Glass-----	698		X	
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	135		X	
64. Farm machinery-----	7,804		X	
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery----	304		X	
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	1,460		X	
74. Electric transmission equipment-----	102		X	
81. Electronic components-----	124		X	
83. Motor vehicles-----	321		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	822		X	
90. Optical and ophthalmic equipment-----	161		X	
91. Photographic equipment and supplies-----	214		X	
People's Republic of China:				
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	644,857			X
11. Chemical and fertilizer mining-----	475	X		
20. Food products-----	7,660		X	
22. Fabric, yarn, and thread mills-----	435		X	
26. Miscellaneous fabricated textile products-----	1,005		X	
31. Paper products-----	8,088		X	
35. Chemical products-----	7,848		X	
37. Plastic materials and synthetic rubber-----	2,232	X		
38. Synthetic fibers-----	1,551		X	
42. Petroleum products-----	230	X		
44. Plastic products-----	251		X	
47. Cement, clay, and concrete products-----	112		X	
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	1,008		X	
53. Other primary and secondary nonferrous metal----	415	X		
56. Other nonferrous rolling and drawing-----	161		X	
59. Heating apparatus and plumbing fixtures-----	174		X	
60. Fabricated structural metal-----	8,566		X	
61. Screw machine products-----	296			X
62. Other fabricated metal products-----	1,592		X	
63. Engines, turbines, and generators-----	344		X	
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery----	8,839		X	
66. Material handling equipment-----	218		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	4,193		X	
69. General industrial machinery-----	6,674		X	
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	159		X	
74. Electric transmission equipment-----	252		X	
77. Electric lighting and wiring-----	485		X	
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	2,848		X	
81. Electronic components-----	347		X	
83. Motor vehicles-----	315		X	
84. Aircraft-----	76,310		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	4,885		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	248		X	

Table C2.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to Nonmarket Economy Countries 1974--Continued

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974 exports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Relative Labor Content		
		Low	Medium	High
Poland:				
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	148,745			X
10. Stone and clay mining and quarrying-----	370		X	
11. Chemical and fertilizer mining-----	4,945	X		
20. Food products-----	103,600		X	
21. Tobacco manufacturing-----	2,244	X		
22. Fabric, yarn, and thread mills-----	2,256		X	
23. Miscellaneous textiles and floor coverings-----	136		X	
25. Apparel-----	496			X
26. Miscellaneous fabricated textile products-----	512		X	
27. Logging, sawmills, and planing mills-----	1,118			X
28. Millwork, plywood, and other wood products-----	1,046		X	
31. Paper products-----	2,175		X	
35. Chemical products-----	6,038		X	
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	1,647	X		
37. Plastic materials and synthetic rubber-----	1,553	X		
38. Synthetic fibers-----	547		X	
39. Drugs-----	2,289	X		
42. Petroleum products-----	568	X		
43. Rubber products-----	334		X	
44. Plastic products-----	2,310		X	
47. Cement, clay, and concrete products-----	949		X	
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	261		X	
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	5,717		X	
50. Iron and steel foundries and forging-----	1,447		X	
53. Other primary and secondary nonferrous metal----	136	X		
54. Copper rolling and drawing-----	845		X	
56. Other nonferrous rolling and drawing-----	309		X	
59. Heating apparatus and plumbing fixtures-----	1,546		X	
60. Fabricated structural metal-----	9,663		X	
61. Screw machine products-----	219			X
62. Other fabricated metal products-----	1,318		X	
63. Engines, turbines, and generators-----	735		X	
64. Farm machinery-----	346		X	
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery----	21,724		X	
66. Material handling equipment-----	1,761		X	
67. Metalworking machinery-----	6,912		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	20,688		X	
69. General industrial machinery-----	9,970		X	
70. Machine shop products-----	238			X
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	3,882		X	
72. Typewriters and other office machines-----	918		X	
73. Service industry machines-----	2,057		X	
74. Electric transmission equipment-----	1,739		X	
75. Electrical industrial apparatus-----	419		X	
77. Electric lighting and wiring-----	723		X	
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	763		X	
81. Electronic components-----	733		X	
82. Other electrical machinery-----	452		X	
83. Motor vehicles-----	2,443		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	3,486		X	
89. Medical and dental instruments-----	569		X	
90. Optical and ophthalmic equipment-----	500		X	
91. Photographic equipment and supplies-----	192		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	312		X	

Table C2.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to Nonmarket Economy Countries 1974--Continued

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974 exports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Relative Labor Content		
		Low	Medium	High
Romania:				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	131	:	:	X
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	106,686	:	:	X
7. Other nonferrous metal ore mining-----	2,027	:	X	:
8. Coal mining-----	5,528	:	X	:
11. Chemical and fertilizer mining-----	677	X	:	:
20. Food products-----	49,572	:	X	:
21. Tobacco manufacturing-----	132	X	:	:
27. Logging, sawmills, and planing mills-----	181	:	:	X
31. Paper products-----	3,032	:	X	:
35. Chemical products-----	5,586	:	X	:
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	1,053	X	:	:
37. Plastic materials and synthetic rubber-----	832	X	:	:
40. Cleaning and toilet preparations-----	223	X	:	:
46. Glass-----	454	:	X	:
47. Cement, clay, and concrete products-----	164	:	X	:
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	170	:	X	:
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	8,900	:	X	:
53. Other primary and secondary nonferrous metal----	294	X	:	:
54. Copper rolling and drawing-----	184	:	X	:
56. Other nonferrous rolling and drawing-----	155	:	X	:
64. Farm machinery-----	126	:	X	:
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery----	1,322	:	X	:
67. Metalworking machinery-----	687	:	X	:
68. Special industry machinery-----	30,707	:	X	:
69. General industrial machinery-----	596	:	X	:
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	1,549	:	X	:
74. Electric transmission equipment-----	319	:	X	:
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	195	:	X	:
81. Electronic components-----	312	:	X	:
82. Other electrical machinery-----	262	:	X	:
84. Aircraft-----	49,347	:	X	:
86. Railroad and other transportation equipment-----	577	:	X	:
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	1,211	:	X	:
90. Optical and ophthalmic equipment-----	139	:	X	:
91. Photographic equipment and supplies-----	218	:	X	:
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	206	:	X	:
U.S.S.R.:				
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	286,279	:	:	X
20. Food products-----	13,524	:	X	:
21. Tobacco manufacturing-----	713	X	:	:
31. Paper products-----	8,749	:	X	:
34. Printing-----	201	:	:	X
35. Chemical products-----	20,062	:	X	:
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	1,705	X	:	:
37. Plastic materials and synthetic rubber-----	8,468	X	:	:
38. Synthetic fibers-----	8,777	:	X	:
39. Drugs-----	1,239	X	:	:
41. Paint-----	659	:	X	:
42. Petroleum products-----	1,337	X	:	:
43. Rubber products-----	7,118	:	X	:
45. Leather, footwear, and leather products-----	1,445	:	:	X
47. Cement, clay, and concrete products-----	1,459	:	X	:
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	942	:	X	:
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	7,786	:	X	:
56. Other nonferrous rolling and drawing-----	1,000	:	X	:
62. Other fabricated metal products-----	986	:	X	:
63. Engines, turbines, and generators-----	5,435	:	X	:
64. Farm machinery-----	529	:	X	:
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery----	27,743	:	X	:

Table C2.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to Nonmarket Economy Countries 1974--Continued

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974 exports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Relative Labor Content		
		Low	Medium	High
U.S.S.R. (cont'd)				
66. Material handling equipment-----	6,401		X	
67. Metalworking machinery-----	73,444		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	33,831		X	
69. General industrial machinery-----	54,866		X	
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	3,672		X	
72. Typewriters and other office machines-----	760		X	
73. Service industry machines-----	1,096		X	
74. Electric transmission equipment-----	3,169		X	
75. Electrical industrial apparatus-----	1,440		X	
77. Electric lighting and wiring-----	105		X	
79. Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	163		X	
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	3,149		X	
81. Electronic components-----	208		X	
82. Other electrical machinery-----	1,883		X	
83. Motor vehicles-----	1,867		X	
84. Aircraft-----	115		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	6,927		X	
89. Medical and dental instruments-----	316		X	
90. Optical and ophthalmic equipment-----	1,968		X	
91. Photographic equipment and supplies-----	358		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	217		X	
Yugoslavia:				
1. Livestock and livestock products-----	887			X
2. Crops and other agricultural products-----	32,830			X
3. Forestry and fisheries-----	112		X	
7. Other nonferrous metal ore mining-----	1,344		X	
20. Food products-----	80,919		X	
21. Tobacco manufacturing-----	6,133	X		
22. Fabric, yarn, and thread mills-----	570		X	
23. Miscellaneous textiles and floor coverings-----	113		X	
24. Hosiery and knit goods-----	264		X	
25. Apparel-----	605			X
26. Miscellaneous fabricated textile products-----	103		X	
27. Logging, sawmills, and planing mills-----	298			X
28. Millwork, plywood, and other wood products-----	319		X	
31. Paper products-----	8,963		X	
34. Printing-----	232			X
35. Chemical products-----	8,025		X	
36. Agricultural chemicals-----	1,507	X		
37. Plastic materials and synthetic rubber-----	1,000	X		
38. Synthetic fibers-----	141		X	
39. Drugs-----	895	X		
42. Petroleum products-----	2,064	X		
43. Rubber products-----	839		X	
45. Leather, footwear, and leather products-----	196			X
47. Cement, clay, and concrete products-----	166		X	
48. Miscellaneous stone and clay products-----	114		X	
49. Blast furnaces and basic steel products-----	2,570		X	
52. Primary aluminum-----	696	X		
55. Aluminum rolling and drawing-----	191		X	
56. Other nonferrous rolling and drawing-----	1,117		X	
59. Heating apparatus and plumbing fixtures-----	105		X	
60. Fabricated structural metal-----	3,885		X	
61. Screw machine products-----	128			X
62. Other fabricated metal products-----	2,687		X	
63. Engines, turbines, and generators-----	2,155		X	
64. Farm machinery-----	5,761		X	
65. Construction, mining, and oilfield machinery-----	15,218		X	

Table C2.--Direct Relative Labor Content of Major U.S. Exports to Nonmarket Economy Countries 1974--Continued

Country and Industry Code	Value of 1974	Relative Labor Content		
	exports (Thousands of U.S. dollars)	Low	Medium	High
Yugoslavia (cont'd)				
66. Material handling equipment-----	2,181		X	
67. Metalworking machinery-----	14,959		X	
68. Special industry machinery-----	7,441		X	
69. General industrial machinery-----	6,352		X	
71. Computers and peripheral equipment-----	11,086		X	
72. Typewriters and other office machines-----	950		X	
74. Electric transmission equipment-----	780		X	
75. Electrical industrial apparatus-----	4,373		X	
76. Household appliances-----	854		X	
77. Electric lighting and wiring-----	514		X	
78. Radio and television sets-----	115	X		
79. Telephone and telegraph apparatus-----	218		X	
80. Other electronic communications equipment-----	8,594		X	
81. Electronic components-----	1,488		X	
82. Other electrical machinery-----	875		X	
83. Motor vehicles-----	6,684		X	
84. Aircraft-----	44,986		X	
86. Railroad and other transportation equipment-----	377		X	
88. Scientific and controlling instruments-----	1,275		X	
89. Medical and dental instruments-----	407		X	
90. Optical and ophthalmic equipment-----	522		X	
91. Photographic equipment and supplies-----	341		X	
92. Miscellaneous manufactured products-----	1,223		X	

